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Alia Delivers Speech in Vlore District 5 May

AU1005145189 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 May 89 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee first secretary, at rally in cooperative of Kuc, Vlore District, on 5 May]

[Text] I have come among you here in Kuc on this day of 5 May to honor the memory of the martyrs, but also in order to greet, in the name of the party, the valiant and invincible people of Kurvelesh and of the Vlore River, who pledged and kept their word to the party and its legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The entire country knows and honors the Battle of Kuc. The sons of this village and of all the Kurvelesh region honored themselves and all Albania. Patriotic and freedom-loving Kuc gave 70 martyrs to freedom and socialism. They set rare examples of partisan heroism. On this memorable day, we remember every one of them with pride and we feel that they are near to us, in the great achievements, in our progress. We recall with particular respect the valiant Jaho Gjoliku and his sons; we remember the two sweet-tongued and spellbinding orators Memo Meto and Mustafa Matohiti; we recall well-know heroic names of martyrs such as Nuri Luci, Qeriba Derri, Hysen Cino, Fejzi Micolli, Birce Sinemati, and all the others. Their memory will live forever!

The National Liberation War which we remember with particular pride this year, the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the liberation, brought freedom to the country. We paid dearly, very dearly for our victory, but it was worth it. The pure blood of the martyrs constitutes the sound foundations of the new Albania, the people's state, the country's freedom and independence, the happiness and prosperity of all generations to come.

Now 4 decades of the party's era have gone by, of the era of the new Albania. When we look at the changes, when we compare the past with the present, which differ like night and day, we can say without hesitation that our party and our people's state have remained and continue to remain loyal to the legacy of the martyrs, to the aspirations of our people.

During these 45 years, led by the party and Comrade Enver, the new Albania has made strides that are measured in centuries. The years of socialism have shown the vitality and strength of our people, their progressive and creative spirit, their ardent determination to make the country more prosperous.

Our people's greatest victory in the party's epoch is the country's freedom and independence. Throughout the centuries, our people have never fought harder for anything than for freedom. Let us therefore protect our victories like the apple of our eye. This is what the bloodshed in battle and the efforts of the people in the construction of socialism teach us.

Elections for the people's councils and courts will take place in 2 days, Comrade Ramiz went on to say. On such occasions, when the people vote to elect their own representatives in the state organs, it has become customary to draw up a balance sheet of achievements and to set new tasks for the future.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to speak about the comprehensive transformations that have taken place in our country during the socialist era. What was Albania like before, and to what heights has the party raised it? We started with the wooden plow and have arrived at the metallurgical industry, we started with illiteracy and have arrived at general education and culture for everyone, we emerged from the war with burned-out villages and destroyed cities, and are now living well.

We now extract great wealth from our soil and subsoil, and we increase this wealth through our work and knowledge, Comrade Ramiz said. We refine our gas and transform it into by-products, we transform our copper into cable and wire, we transform our ore into pig iron, steel, nickel, and cobalt; we transform our chrome into valuable metals and we have turned our waters into a great national wealth.

Later on, speaking about the country's development, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that a complex and multi-branched industry has been set up, as well as a modern agricultural system, on the basis of the socialist state and cooperative property. Large and mighty projects have been added to the productive forces of the country from one 5-year period to the next, which have increased our country's economic independence. There is no field of social activity in which our young people, educated in our schools, are not actively engaged. The metallurgical combine, the engineering industry, oil extraction, the construction of power plants, the development of the mining industry, chrome, copper, or coal, the production of chemical fertilizers, and scores of factories and plants of the light and food processing industries, and so forth, have not only created new possibilities to meet increasingly better the needs of the country's development and to improve the living standard of the population, but also offer a firm base for an even greater and more rapid development in the future.

Some very important projects are currently under construction, such as the Banje hydropower complex, the urea and sulfuric acid plants, the Rreshen-Klos railroad, the Elbasan ferrochrome plant, a number of irrigation projects, and so forth. Exemplary work is being done in all of these, in the same way that good results are being obtained in industry, agriculture, commerce, culture, and so forth. Plans are being fulfilled in a satisfactory manner in all sectors, thus creating an optimistic situation.

The people's well-being is increasing in all regions and socialist culture is enriching social life and increasing its impact on all aspects of the country's development. The efforts of the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, and the intelligentsia are increasing the material and spiritual potential, opening up new prospects for the ninth 5-year period. The policy of independent development and self-reliance is increasingly becoming a factor in the country's development and the prosperity of the people.

It is with particular pleasure, Comrade Ramiz went on to say, that we note the transformations that have taken place and the results here in Kuc and throughout the Kurvelesh region. Your cooperative is known for stability in production and incomes. Good results have been attained, particularly in the livestock sector which provides over half the income. Through these results your economy has become an example for the livestock-raising cooperatives, although yours is not specialized for this purpose. The party congratulates you on this achievement.

Experience in recent years has shown that in those areas where livestock-raising had reached a good level of development, as in Kuc and in the neighboring cooperatives, in Vranisht, Smokthine, Bolene, Sinanaj, and so forth, production and income stability and increase has been achieved, regardless of weather conditions. Here in Kuc, compared to the past 2 years, your income from the livestock sector increased by 2.5 to 3 million leks in 1988, at a time when plans concerning field crops were not fulfilled.

Income per worker in Kuc has reached 5,000 leks annually, this being a remarkable result even by the standard of lowland cooperatives. Thus, through hard work, harmonious development, and increased efficiency, agricultural and livestock-raising create suitable conditions for a good life.

All the successes and victories are a result of the selfless work of the people, our workers class, cooperative peasantry, and intelligentsia. Under the leadership of our heroic party, the working masses have made our country more prosperous and stronger.

The guarantee for the present and for the future lies in the people, in their unbreakable unity around the party.

In Albania, Comrade Ramiz went on to say, it is the people who are the masters of everything. Their will is reflected in all political decisions made by the party and the state. The working people in our country enjoy freedoms and rights never known to them before. We see these freedoms in the complete national independence achieved by the people and resolutely defended by them; in the right to work and education, with privileges for no one for reasons of nationality, sex, region, or social position. We seek and find these freedoms and rights in the comprehensive development of the personality of our people, in the democratic well-being that we have created through our own efforts; in the development of initiative and creative thinking. Only in a country where the freedoms of the individual are realized at a really high level can the revolutionary initiative from below erupt so powerfully and the steel-like unity seen in our country exist.

The freedoms and rights of citizens, as sanctioned in our Constitution, develop and grow together with the development of socialism, the increased economic strength of the country, the deepening socialist consciousness of the working people, and the cultural elevation of society. These are real freedoms, enjoyed by everyone, these are freedoms for everyone, and not only for some. Our laws know no exceptions.

After mentioning some questions pertaining to the international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: Our people are looking to the future with optimism and confidence. Albania is experiencing development and progress, not crises and stagnation, as happens in many bourgeois-revisionist countries. Our people know that they are working for themselves and have a clear vision of the future, that is why they are persistent, resolute, and hard-working.

It is with this belief and confidence that the people will go the the 7 May elections. Voting for the candidates of the Democratic Front, for their best sons and daughters, our people will once again express their unbreakable unity and revolutionary consistency in constantly strengthening their socialist state and their new socialist life, which they have built with blood, sacrifices, efforts, and knowledge.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

Our people have seen only good come from socialism. The people's authority is the life of the people, their blood, and their effort. I am therefore confident that the people will emerge triumphant in the elections the day after tomorrow.

Long live our heroic party!
Long live the Albanian people!
Long live the people of Kuc, Kurvelesh, and Vlore River!
Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

Foto Cami Departs on Official Visit to FRG

Welcomed on Arrival

AU0905104889 Tirana ATA in English
0945 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA)—At the invitation of the chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Commission of the FR of Germany, Hans Stercken, Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania left on an official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, on May 8.

He was seen off at the airport by Rita Marko, vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Sofokli Lazri, director of International Relations Study Institute; and other comrades.

Present was also Werner Baum, charge d'affaires a.i. [ad interim] of the Embassy of the FR of Germany in Tirana.

On the same day, Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly, arrived in the FRG. He was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr Hans Stercken. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSRA to the FR of Germany, Shpetim Caushi, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG in Tirana, Dr Friedrich Kroneck.

Meets FRG Officials

AU0905213089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today met Prof Dr Rita Suessmuth, president of the FRG Parliament. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, particularly the extension of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, with the intention of consolidating and furthering the positive experience gained so far. Ideas were also exchanged on problems of the current international situation.

Comrade Foto Cami, again in the FRG Parliament, also met Dr Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] group of deputies, with whom he exchanged ideas about relations between the parliaments of the two countries and the possibility of extending them.

The aforementioned meetings were also attended by political personalities, members of the FRG Parliament, and so forth, Shpetim Caushi, Albanian ambassador in Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, FRG ambassador in Tirana.

Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG, hosted an official lunch in honor of Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The lunch was attended by officials of the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, deputies of various parties represented in the FRG Parliament, and other personalities. The respective ambassadors of the two countries, Shpetim Caushi and Friedrich Kroneck, were also present.

During the lunch, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Dr Hans Stercken and Comrade Foto Cami delivered speeches. Welcoming Comrade Foto Cami, Dr Hans Stercken said that his visit to the FRG represents a great contribution toward further deepening the relations between our parliaments and countries. Our meetings and discussions, as well as those with other FRG political personalities, have been very valuable to determine steps concerning other forms of cooperation between ourselves. Our people have very great respect for the Albanian people and their constant struggle for freedom and independence. The Albanians' will to preserve their freedom and independence, Dr Hans Stercken went on to say, makes a profound impression on everyone, and I well remember my visit to your country. The visits I made to the Skenderbeg Museum in Kruje and to other museums make it possible to clearly understand the great desire of the Albanian people to live in freedom and to be independent. Dr Stercken expressed the conviction that Comrade Foto Cami's visit to the FRG will further promote the positive process of dialogue and cooperation between our two parliaments and countries.

Thanking Dr Hans Stercken for the invitation to visit the FRG following the visit that Dr Stercken himself made to Albania last summer, and pointing out the desire and goodwill with which the Albanian side has come to the FRG to further strengthen the links between the two parliaments and the friendly relations between our two countries, Comrade Foto Cami went on to say: We note with pleasure that, although only a short time has elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations, bilateral relations have developed well in various fields of economic, technical, cultural, and scientific cooperation and exchanges. The first results of this cooperation bode well for the future. Parliaments, being the highest forums of state authority, have an indispensable role in this connection, a role that we are convinced will not fail to be played by both sides.

Comrade Foto Cami went on to speak about the ancient historic links between the Albanian and German peoples, and the feelings of mutual respect. In Albania the Germans are known to be a serious, industrious, and talented people, from whose midst have emerged many giants of thought, culture, and the arts who are the pride of all mankind. In particular, people in our country appreciate the contribution of German science and scientists to the study of Albanian history, language, and culture. These traditional links constitute a sound base for a new development in the relations between our two peoples and countries.

Pointing out the contribution of the Albanian people in World War II in Europe, Comrade Foto Cami said that Albania was the only country in fascist-occupied Europe to liberate itself through the struggle of its own people, and that no allied unit had set foot on its soil. The Albanian people paid dearly for the freedom they gained through their struggle. They had to make great sacrifices and shed much blood, but our people have never confused the German people with the Hitlerites. This was a dark period in history and the German people themselves suffered its consequences more than anyone. Speaking about our country's foreign policy, Comrade Foto Cami stressed that Albania is a small European country and has suffered a lot as a result of wars and aggression. Consequently, it has a very great interest in there being peace and security for all on this continent, which has experienced so much bloodshed and suffered so much from two world wars. As hitherto, Albania will spare no efforts to make the contribution required by all to make certain that all peoples live in freedom and independence, secure in their present and future. In conclusion, Comrade Foto Cami said that peace and stability on our continent are essential to the development and progress of its peoples. This imposes a great duty on all of us in strengthening and developing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our peoples and countries. This lofty intention is also the aim of our visit to the FRG.

Toasts were then raised to the happiness and prosperity of our two peoples and the constant strengthening of relations and friendship between them.

This morning Comrade Foto Cami also met Mr Helmut Schaefer, minister of state of the FRG Foreign Ministry. During the meeting, which was held at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, opinions were exchanged on the relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the FRG. Mr Helmut Schaefer stressed that bilateral relations are developing positively, not only in the political field, but also in the technical, economic, transportation, tourism, and other fields of cooperation. He highly appreciated Comrade Foto Cami's visit as a contribution to the development and progress in the relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the FRG. In this context he said that further steps will be undertaken which will further promote the relations and cooperation between the two countries. Mr Schaefer also expressed his appreciation for the establishment of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, saying that this would lead to the consolidation of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation and relations. He pointed out the great interest in our country that exists in the FRG and expressed his desire to visit Albania.

After speaking about bilateral relations, which are increasingly developing, and pointing out that several economic, technical, scientific, and cultural agreements have been concluded between our two countries, Comrade Foto Cami said that this constitutes a sound basis on which to progress toward strengthening cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. After mentioning the efforts of the Albanian people and of the People's Assembly to strengthen the economy and culture in our country in a self-reliant way, Comrade Foto Cami dwelt on the importance Albania attaches to friendship and cooperation with other peoples, which constitutes an important principle of its foreign policy. In this context, he said, we also highly appreciate our relations and cooperation with the FRG. The basis created by the agreements concluded so far opens up the way for a more rapid pace in the development of new fields of cooperation. Comrade Foto Cami said that Albania has always been and remains in favor of friendship between the peoples and cooperation between them, on the basis of respect for national freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly, and Helmut Schaefer, minister of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, exchanged opinions on problems pertaining to current international affairs, as well as on the situation and latest developments in the Balkan peninsula, in which connection they stressed the need to respect the rights of minorities and human rights as a prerequisite for stability and peace in the region.

Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Tirana, were also present at the meeting.

Further Contacts With Officials

AU1005190889 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly, met and had a discussion with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG Bundestag. During the meeting, they discussed the positive developments in bilateral relations and expressed the desire to further promote them. Opinions were also exchanged on problems pertaining to the current international situation, including the situation in the Balkans. In this context, both sides assessed the positive processes of cooperation in the Balkans and the multilateral activities organized for this purpose. The developments in the Balkans were assessed in close connection with the process of cooperation on the European scale. The Balkans, both sides agreed, has numerous problems, but their solution is possible on the basis of dialogue, moderation, realism, mutual understanding, and respect for the national and democratic rights of nationalities and ethnic minorities. Both sides stressed the need for contacts and a political dialogue between the parliaments of our two countries.

Comrade Foto Cami was accompanied by Shpetim Caushi, Albanian ambassador in Bonn.

This morning Comrade Foto Cami had a working meeting with Dr Erich (Herregen), parliamentary state secretary at the Ministry of Economics and chairman of the Joint Government Commission for Economic, Technical, and Industrial Cooperation. During the meeting, they discussed questions pertaining to the economic cooperation between the FRG and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the need to find concrete forms for this cooperation under various fields of mutual interest. Both sides examined the possibilities for a further deepening of bilateral relations.

Shpetim Caushi, Albanian ambassador in Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, FRG ambassador in Tirana, were also present at the meeting. Comrade Foto Cami was accompanied by Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG.

National Assembly Adopts Laws, Ends Session

AU1005152589 Sofia BTA in English
1428 GMT 10 May 89

["Laws With Deep Humanistic Content"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)—The Bulgarian people's representatives debated and adopted a package of laws regulating permanent public relations, oriented toward the provision of legal guarantees of the processes of democratization.

At the two-day session of the National Assembly which ended here today amendments and addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act, the Foreign Travel Passports Act, the Penal Code and an amnesty bill were adopted, which according to the words of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly are characterized by their deep humanistic content.

The adopted normative documents are in an internal dialectical unity, they are an indivisible part of the overall process of restructuring of the Bulgarian society. The laws prove the desire of this country to continue to develop the international cooperation in accordance with the new political thinking, the will of Bulgaria to comply to international norms, to the undertaken international obligations, to participate in the construction of the common European house, to work for peace in the world.

In his concluding speech Mr Stanko Todorov pointed out that the new laws reflect the will for the building of new relations between citizens and state, for broadening and guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of personality, a process which is consolidated further in Bulgaria. "We made an important step toward innovation of the legislation and toward the construction of the socialist legal state," he said.

Bulgaria is among the first states which have responded to the call of the U.N. for innovation of the regulations related to the acquisition or loss of citizenship. The amendments and the addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act adopted in 1968 introduce radically new moments connected with the raising of the barrier before the possibility for dual citizenship for Bulgarian as well as for foreign citizens. Thus an opportunity is granted to the Bulgarians who have left this country for one reason or another to once again join the Bulgarian nation. Thus the seven reasons for deprivation of Bulgarian nationality which existed in the act till the present will be replaced by only one, which excludes whatever illegal or administrative measure. Such a measure will be applied only on the base of a judgment-at-law and will be applied only to those citizens who have in practice with their hostile actions rejected their motherland. On the base of the old normative regulations the State Council has deprived of nationality during the last years only four persons.

The facilitating of the regime for foreign travel passports guarantees the right of the citizens to travel abroad, excludes any opportunity for the administrative bodies to grant passports and visas depending on their own judgement. The amendments and addenda to the Foreign Travel Passports Act guarantee the application of the principle of freedom to travel abroad and returning to the home country. The explicit particularization of the hypothesis for turning down of an application which are not an absolute obstacle, because they have to be reconsidered in a term determined by the law, because they can be appealed administratively or in the court, guarantees the observance of the citizens' freedoms.

The decriminalization of the crime defined as "defection", which is the base of the amendments to the Penal Code, the fact that such actions will be treated as administrative infringements in the future, that the doers will not be treated as political emigrees and would be able to return to this country without fearing criminal liability, that an amnesty act referring to "defection" was adopted, proves the constantly deepening democratization of the society. The amnesty law erases the criminal character of "defection" and covers the period since September 9, 1944. Unlike the previous ones it does not set any conditions and erases the the criminal liability for such actions.

The deputies adopted a State Levies Act in compliance with the chief principles of self-government and self-financing of municipalities, with the requirement for voluntary payments viewed as public obligation. The new normative document creates the necessary guarantees for protection of the interests of citizens and legal entities, envisages facilitation of the administrative-legal service.

The adopted amendments and addenda to the Ownership Act are related to the granting of the competence for expropriation of property of citizens, cooperatives and public organizations to the regional councils. Till the present the Council of Ministers dealt with such questions.

Debates on the amendments and addenda to the Territorial and Settlement Organization Act started also at the session. Dwelling on the bill the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the work that has been done till the present but at the same time he noted that the bill is inconsistent with the new agrarian policy of this country, with regulations in this sphere which will be published soon. For this reason the M.P.'s adopted the proposal of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP [Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council of Bulgaria for further work on the document and for its discussion at the next session of the parliament.

The deputies voted for the election of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, as a member of the state council.

Changes in the membership of the Supreme Court were also adopted.

Tsanov Speech at BCP Central Committee Plenum

AU1005101989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 89 pp 3, 4

[Report on speech by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read at the 4 May session of the BCP Central Committee 4-5 May Plenum]

[Text] The July Concept was perceived by the party and the people as a powerful force of development and as a pressing need of our present and future.

Agriculture cannot remain outside the comprehensive process of restructuring.

While stressing the restructuring of agriculture we must by no means underestimate its success up until now. We highly assess the achievements after the victory of the socialist revolution, based on our party's consistent policy, whose foundation was laid at the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], and which was fully developed and implemented after the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum.

What is characteristic of the BCP policy is the Leninist premise on the decisive role of the material interest in attracting the agrarians to develop the agricultural cooperatives and to socialist construction in the villages, which was profoundly understood under the difficult economic conditions during and after the April plenum, the speaker pointed out. Despite the scarce financial and material resources during that period, the party found the sufficient energy and courage to creat the necessary economic and material-technical conditions for leading the cooperative farms out of the crisis situation in which they found themselves. Agricultural machine building and the chemical fertilizers industry were developed, and scientific and cadre potential was created. All this became the foundation upon which the success of the agricultural cooperatives was ensured and a powerful impetus was given to the rapid consolidation of the labor cooperative farms.

The original and scientifically-founded approach of the BCP during that early period of developing the cooperative system must serve us as a shining example at the present qualitatively new stage, which our agriculture is about to enter, the BCP Central Committee secretary said.

We must point out the historical merits of agriculture and its decisive contribution to the industrialization of the country and the construction of the cities. Agriculture was a constant source of resources as well as of new manpower for the other economic branches.

However, led by the criteria of the July Concept, our own experience, and the new world realities, we have grounds to be more critical and profound in our assessment and more exacting in seeking new approaches to developing the branch. We are especially concerned with many negative tendencies in developing agriculture in recent years.

The most alarming tendency, which is the result of a broad range of phenomena and processes, is the alienation of the agricultural workers, and especially the youth, from the land. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out at the December plenum, overcoming the alienation of the direct producers from the means of production and from property that has been created, is the alpha and omega, the core of restructuring, on which everything else depends. This is the fundamental political issue of restructuring—to achieve the main thing, to inspire man and connect his work with his interests.

Therefore, the memorandum of Comrade Todor Zhivkov "On Further Implementing the July Concept in the Practice of Restructuring Agriculture," was greeted with great satisfaction by the working people in our country, and by the agricultural workers, specialists, and leaders, Vasil Tsanov pointed out. Because of the complex character of the issues that were discussed in it, the memorandum was assessed as a new approach toward the accelerated solution of the agricultural problems and a large-scale program which will give a powerful impetus to the specific preparations for and the practical implementation of restructuring in that area.

It was decided to conduct a special plenum of the Central Committee, which would adopt correct and active decisions on the basis of the memorandum and the results of its nationwide discussion, and relying on the party's collective brain, and thus make the next decisive and vital step toward the new model in agriculture.

During several months the discussion of the memorandum occupied a central place in our country's political life. Open party meetings of agricultural labor collectives, as well as collectives from other branches of the economy and the intellectual sphere, were organized throughout the country. In Razgrad Oblast alone Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum was reviewed at more than 600 meetings, at which more than 2,200 participants took the floor.

The Central Committee and some oblast and municipal committees and scientific institutes also organized roundtable discussions of the issues posed by the memorandum, in which many party, agricultural, economic, and scientific cadres took part.

Thousands of articles and proposals were received by the newspapers, radio, and television. They dealt with various aspects of restructuring agriculture and the Bulgarian villages. Many of them were published.

Hundreds of personal letters and proposals were sent to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They contained opinions related to improving the work of the Bulgarian villages and agriculture, the speaker pointed out.

Agricultural workers with great experience—crop-producers, cattle-breeders, mechanical equipment operators, pensioners (former leaders of units, brigades, and cooperative labor farms), agricultural specialists, leaders of brigades, agroindustrial complexes, and many scientists, political and economic figures, engineers, lawyers, teachers, doctors, and so forth, took part in the discussion of the issues invoked by the memorandum. One could boldly say that this really was a nationwide discussion. It took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and adherence to principles, and with high competence and a constructive approach.

Several basic groups emerged in the analysis of the discussion according to the character of the opinions and proposals. The first group was composed of the most active part of the agricultural workers, specialists, and leaders, who fully connect their life and future activity with agriculture. Most of them fully supported the premises of the memorandum on strengthening the brigades, bringing the leadership closer to the land and the people, and introducing new forms of management.

The second group included many of the statements and proposals of former agricultural leaders and specialists, as well as people not directly connected with production and the villages, who however, expressed with great alarm and excitement their opinions on the need to conduct radical changes in that area.

The third group brought together the opinions of leaders, specialists, and scientific workers, who work outside the field of agriculture, but have a direct or indirect attitude toward the problems of the agroindustrial sphere and the Bulgarian village. One must add to this group important departments and organs, which have superdepartmental functions and are responsible for planning, financing, insurance, price-forming, labor and wages, health protection, education, culture, and so forth. To this group we can also add those trends and activities that directly serve agriculture in the villages in the sphere of purchasing, processing, and marketing the agrarian production, the supply organizations, and the trade units.

Unfortunately, the representatives of these sectors were not sufficiently active, profound, and self-critical in the analysis of and proposals on future mutual relations with the agrarian producers, the BCP Central Committee secretary pointed out.

Further on he spoke about the most characteristic considerations and proposals, which were made during the discussion of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum.

The overwhelming majority of those who expressed their opinions supported the memorandum's premise on determining the agents of management in agriculture: the individual agricultural worker, the family, and the production collective. The common opinion was expressed that agriculture must adopt such an organizational structure which would incorporate conditions of eliminating the bureaucratic and administrative edict methods of management, while restoring the democratic principles of management, overcome the alienation of the people from the land, the means of production, and agricultural work, and eliminate the obsolete and unfit forms of organization, which kill interest and hold back the people's activity, creativity, and initiative.

It was noted with special alarm that the agroindustrial complexes, in their present form, are not those units which could elevate agricultural production to a qualitatively new level.

New organizational forms are needed which would adopt those activities that the brigades cannot implement or have no interest in implementing.

The overwhelming opinion was expressed that the brigade must be the basic agricultural structural unit. The great advantage of the brigades is that they are closer to the direct producers and the territorial communities, and that they are the direct organizers of piecework, leasing, production, and marketing production, and thus could successfully solve the social and everyday problems of the people living in the villages.

Different opinions were expressed on the issues related to the organs of managing agriculture at the national level. Most of them support the establishment of a uniform organ—the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry—Vasil Tsanov said.

The organization of purchasing activity has been sharply criticized. The numerous purchasing, trade and processing, and service organizations are seeking advantages, accumulate profits, and form funds at the expense of the producers. It is necessary to bring the processing activity closer to those who produce the products by establishing small food industry enterprises and implementing the integration of agriculture production and its processing.

The decisions of the December plenum and the premises of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report are a favorable foundation for implementing an organizational restructuring of agriculture under conditions of the company-based organization, while taking into consideration the entire diversity and characteristics of the branch.

It is important to create preconditions for fully implementing piecework and leasing and creating organic relation between managers and the means of production.

The agricultural companies must develop as vital groups of agricultural producers which correspond with the contemporary conditions and are based on the producers' interests. They must not reproduce the forms of the present agroindustrial complexes or cooperative labor farms. At the same time, all organizational forms which have proved their vitality must be preserved, and their positive elements must be utilized and consolidated.

We can categorically conclude that leasing really creates favorable organizational and economic conditions for increasing the initiative, interest, and responsibility of the labor collectives and every agricultural worker for the final production results.

The first steps toward applying leasing have been made in the country, but the results are still modest. One observes a certain abstention, a waiting for instructions from above, and a fear of introducing new relations in agriculture.

The reasons for this situation were related to the lack of a specific legal system on leasing relations in agriculture.

Undoubtedly, the new forms—piecework and leasing—will lead to certain differences in the income of people in the villages. However, this process is inevitable and it must in no way contradict socialist production relations.

The main issue now is to create real conditions of a lasting development of piecework and leasing that will prevent formalism, deformations, and ostentation in their application and will be implemented while strictly observing the principles of voluntary action, democracy, and unity of direction, in the interest of affording total production and economic independence and responsibility, the speaker pointed out.

A great concern exists that there still is a lack of sufficient economic means and guarantees which could release the initiative and willingness of the people to work in agriculture. It is necessary to decisively restructure the economic mechanism in accordance with the requirements of self-management and the specific characteristics of agricultural production.

The problems of planning have been posed with a special acuteness. Many letters expressed the opinion that the system of state orders not only failed to improve, but on the contrary, changed agricultural planning for the worse. Even now, in the current economic year, there still are frequent cases in which higher organs and organizations increase or rearrange plans and schedules for milk and other products. This approach to planning leads to excessive concentration of production in certain crops and violating the precept of crop rotation, and in practice does not allow the producers to restructure production in the direction of increasing its efficiency.

Great attention has been devoted in the discussion to the necessity of bringing the entire system of economic levers, regulators, and norms in accordance with the specific conditions of agricultural production with the view to creating all the necessary economic preconditions for solving the cardinal problem: leading agriculture to a priority place in national economy.

On the basis of profound analysis and developments it was proposed that agriculture be ensured an annual profitability of 21-23 percent, which is to be calculated on the basis of legal production expenditures. The opinion was expressed that this is a crucial and fateful issue, and that the real construction of the super intensive model of our agriculture depends on it.

The letters posed with great acuteness and concern the issue of conducting purposeful changes in price and tax policy, the credit mechanism, and other economic regulators related to centralizing and redistributing the profit with the view to ensuring the necessary level of profitability.

The issue of the purchase price of agricultural products, and the allowances and premiums attached to the prices, occupied a central place in the discussion. They have a crucial place in the system of economic regulators.

With profound analysis and plain facts it was proved that there exist great disproportions and discrepancies between the dynamics of the prices of industrial means of production used in agriculture and the purchasing prices of agricultural raw materials. These disproportions and discrepancies emerged in the last 10-15 years, the BCP Central Committee secretary pointed out.

This is so because during the aforementioned period the material expenditures per decare of wheat increased 92 percent, while its purchase price increased only 9 percent. In everything related to corn and grain these percentages are 31 and 10 percent respectively, and for sugar beet 173 and 76 percent. A similar situation exists in terms of other crops and livestock products.

The issue of fixing the amount of tax on the profit as an additional regulator of the agricultural organizations' income was posed with special acuteness. It has been proposed, more justifiably from an economic point of view, to use a moderate progressive tax in agriculture with the view to regulating the profit. The differences in the tax scale could be simultaneously attached both to the quota and to the size of the profit.

The insurance system of agriculture has been presented as a great problem, which awaits a new and more just economic and social solution.

In the present system of insurance and compensation the damage caused by natural-risk factors is fully covered by those engaged in agriculture, and first of all by those who have suffered.

The state of the branch material-technical base evokes great alarm and concern. The present equipment does not correspond to the requirements of the scientific-technical progress for applying new technologies in labor productivity, and its efficiency is 2-3 times lower than the efficiency of the equipment used in the developed countries. The situation of buildings for cattle breeding is extremely unsatisfactory.

The constantly decreasing volume of capital investments in the branch is one of the basic reasons for the difficult situation concerning the material-technical base and the slow introduction of scientific-technical progress in agriculture. There is a pressing need to redistribute the national income, especially the part allocated for accumulation, and direct means of other branches toward agriculture in the form of capital investments.

Justifiable claims were addressed by the participants in the discussion of the memorandum toward the branches and organizations which provide services to agriculture. The problems of agricultural machine building have been posed with the greatest alarm and concern.

Agriculture acutely needs new equipment for the piecework and leasing collectives, for anything related to developing the mountainous regions, and for replacing obsolete machines.

The role of Bulgarian machine building must decisively increase in everything related to satisfying the needs of the food industry.

The provisions of resources for agriculture and the food industry must be implemented under conditions of synthesis of biotechnology, the chemical industry, and technological machine building. It is only on the basis of this synthesis that we can guarantee highly efficient agriculture, which is coordinated with the ecological factors, and which corresponds with the norms and requirements of the 21st century, Vasil Tsanov said.

The acute concern and great alarm of the specialists, leaders, scientific workers, and our entire public about the negative tendencies related to protecting the environment—soil, air, and water pollution, soil fertility, and the presence of waste substances in foodstuffs—is completely natural.

The unanimous opinion was expressed by all specialists and leaders that irrigated agriculture is an important factor in intensifying production and guaranteeing its profitability. Therefore, the implementation of the program of irrigated agriculture must be promoted to the rank of a priority task of national economy. Agricultural transportation is another very important issue. The resolute opinion was expressed that it is high time to provide the branch with technological transportation.

The issue of creating a comprehensive organization for developing and introducing the scientific-technical progress under the new conditions of the company-based organization, piecework, and leasing is a very acute one.

The report profoundly and critically assesses the activity of agricultural science. The past approaches to developing and introducing our own and the world's achievements in scientific-technical progress have been pointed out as the basic weakness. Undoubtedly we can no longer continue along this road. Moreover, the issue of introducing the new factors becomes more complicated in the new organizational forms: the cooperative, individual, and family agricultural farms, and under conditions of piecework and leasing. The question of the participation of foreign companies and organizations in the introduction of the new forms has been posed very seriously.

It has been proposed to base the implementation of the scientific-technical achievements on technological projects, which have been developed with the active participation of the authors of the scientific products.

Now we must restructure and strengthen the existing applied engineering organizations with the view of conducting great technological breakthroughs in the most important structural directions of production. The producers also must approach in a new manner the issue of applying the new elements. It is necessary to increase the interest toward the new elements and toward their rapid and comprehensive application, and this must be one of the criteria of assessing cadres.

The transition toward new forms of organization and management and toward the technological renewal exacerbates the importance of the problem of manpower in agriculture. This was one of the central themes of the nationwide discussion of the memorandum.

It is absolutely necessary to overcome the the reluctance of youth to work in agriculture, meaning highly qualified and intellectual cadres, whose potential is not lower than that existing in other branches.

The system of improving the qualifications of cadres during the period of their labor activity must be significantly improved.

The BCP Central Committee secretary pointed out that the participants in the discussion had an especially sharp attitude toward the discussion of the social issues: revenues, social security, and labor and living conditions of the agricultural workers and people in the villages. Regardless of certain increases in wages in recent years, the level of the average annual wage in agriculture is significantly lower than the average wage in our national economy.

Many essential internal reasons, connected with production organization and discipline, also are responsible for the problem of labor wages in agriculture. Undoubtedly, the new production relations will facilitate the elimination of many weaknesses.

However, they require a comprehensive and immediate review of the legal system of the agricultural workers' wages and social security.

Problems also exist in everything related to the technological, ergonomic, and social requirements of the character of agricultural labor. Serious discrepancies also exist between the agricultural workers' labor conditions, and those existing in other categories of labor.

Our public is greatly concerned about the fate and future of Bulgarian villages. Most of the proposals relate to this matter. Most of the participants in the discussion confirm that much has been done in our country for developing the villages during the years of socialist construction, and especially after the April plenum.

However, along with the successes that have been achieved, certain negative tendencies emerged in the mid-1970's. They were most strongly evident in the border, mountain, and upland areas, and in certain villages with pronounced agricultural functions. The general decrease and aging of the rural population mostly affected the small villages, and caused the depopulation of significant parts of the national territory as well as a deterioration in the rural population's age structure.

The public opinion's exacerbated attention toward the fate of the decision, which the BCP Central Committee will adopt, as well as toward the mechanisms that will set these decisions in motion and the guarantees of implementing great changes, made a great impression during the discussion of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum. This is so because until now the party has adopted important and well-grounded decisions in the area of agriculture, but many of them have not been fully implemented. For example, many of the decisions of the March 1985 plenum, and especially the 1986 program on water improvement, have not been implemented. The decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo "On a Qualitatively New Stage in Developing Agriculture," and the related Decree No. 58 of the Government of 1987 have been only partly implemented, especially in everything related to the social issues—the construction of the complex social and production-technological infrastructure in the villages; transportation services for the agricultural workers; construction of kindergartens and schools; medical services; and trade and services.

All this shows that it is impossible to achieve the desired turning point with programs, decrees, and other documents alone, the speaker said. The main factor now is that all state organs at the national and regional level should assume the solving of the pressing agricultural problems, and give them a special priority. While implementing its functions of strategic leadership the state requires really taking into consideration the place and role of the agroindustrial complex in the structure of the national economy. The specific characteristics of agriculture and its real state at present, as well as the level of the material-technical base, the cadre potential, and the tendencies in the Bulgarian village, must be taken more into consideration. Its needs are to be practically assessed on this basis. This means that precisely now, at this responsible stage, possibilities must be found of directing material and financial resources to agriculture, regardless of how difficult this may prove to be. It is impossible to implement profound restructuring with half measures. This means that the necessary resources are to be ensured when drawing up the national balances, and noted in the drafts and documents that precede the plan and that have been adopted by the government. This requires reorienting all branches that we are developing in a priority manner—machine building, electronics, chemistry, and biotechnologies—toward satisfying the needs of our agriculture and food industry on the basis of progressive changes in internal and international specialization.

It is also necessary to profoundly and systematically analyze the effect of the economic regulators in agriculture in order to improve them in a flexible manner, so that the balance of interests with other branches is preserved, especially price policy, which is violated the most quickly. An active mechanism for maintaining an optimal proportion between the two kinds of prices must be worked out.

The competent state organs must acquire a better defined function in everything related to directing the approved projects and controlling their complex implementation as priority tasks of national importance. They must work out an appropriate mechanism which will guarantee the incorporation of the needs of the agroindustrial complex in the companies' plans. Adopting the decree on the use of land and organizing agricultural activity is a pressing need in this context.

The oblast and municipal people's councils must play an exceptionally important role in restructuring agriculture and the Bulgarian villages. They must approach the issue of sensibly constructing the new organizational forms and methods of managing land with great responsibility and attention, so that all suitable land can find its managers. With their coordinating functions and resources the people's councils must actively facilitate the establishment of completely new mutual relations between the city and village, and between the enterprises and other branches' collectives on the one hand, and agriculture on the other. It is especially necessary to create a new rational and mutually beneficial system of attracting the population that is not engaged in agriculture to the production of agricultural products on the basis of interests.

The mobilization of the scientific-production potential of industry, together with agricultural specialists for organizing the production of nonstandard machines that are produced in small quantity and that facilitate the mechanization of manual labor, can acquire special importance. Such machines are not being produced in Bulgaria and cannot be found in the socialist countries.

As one can see from the documents distributed to the participants in the plenum, and from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech, the party poses to itself great tasks in really restructuring agriculture.

The main issue is to create qualitatively new production capacities that correspond to the requirements of the new historical content by implementing an accelerated technological renewal of the entire agroindustrial complex, together with fundamentally improving the conditions of labor and everyday life.

The creative implementation of these historical tasks constitutes a great test for the party and for its fraternal cooperation with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

To a large degree, this is a test for the Communists. It is necessary to comprehensively renew party work, our organizational approaches and habits, and our style of living and working in accordance with the premises of the December plenum, the BCP Central Committee secretary said in conclusion.

Party Delegation's Visit to Beijing Concludes

Balev Received by Zhao Ziyang

AU1005181189 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 10 May 89

["BCP-CCP: Friendly Dialogue"—BTA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (BTA corr.)—Mr Zhao Ziyang, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC], received here today the delegation of the CC of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] headed by Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation handed written messages from Mr Todor Zhivkov to Mr Deng Xiaoping and Mr Zhao Ziyang. During the meeting Mr Milko Balev and Mr Zhao Ziyang informed each other of the course of the reforms in the two socialist countries, of the successes and difficulties in these comprehensive processes of innovation. They viewed the cooperation between the two Communist Parties which has received strong impetus after the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mr Deng Xiaoping, Mr Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders in May 1987 and after the visit of Mr Zhao Ziyang in Bulgaria a month later. The advance that has been made received high assessment. The two sides expressed readiness and desire for further development of the economic and techno-scientific contacts.

Opinions on certain international issues of mutual interest were also exchanged.

Mr Milko Balev asked Mr Zhao Ziyang to convey fraternal greetings to Mr Deng Xiaoping and the other Chinese leaders, Mr. Zhao Ziyang sent greetings and wishes to Mr Todor Zhivkov and other BCP leaders. He expressed his deep impressions over the creative activity of Mr Todor Zhivkov in the working out of the ideas and the practical realization of the restructuring, as well as of Bulgaria's great successes in the construction of socialism.

The meeting passed in a cordial and freindly atmosphere.

Delegation Departs PRC

AU1105093689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] On 11 May the visit to the PRC of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, led by Milko Balev, ended.

At the Beijing airport the Bulgarian delegation was seen off by responsible associates of the CPC [Communist Party of China] Central Committee Central Foreign Affairs Group.

Jakes Receives, Speaks With CPSU Official

LD0605130189 Prague CTK in English 1039 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today deputy chairman of the party control committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Petr Slezsko, who heads the committee's delegation on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Milos Jakes acquainted the guest with several questions of the activity of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the present period of preparation for the 18th party congress. He supported the extension of contacts of members of party control bodies, the exchange of experience from restructuring, democratization and the economic reform, and spoke also of the tasks solved in Czechoslovakia in connection with structural changes in economy, of social aspects of this policy and new approaches stimulating the initiative and commitment of the working people.

Petr Slezsko appreciated the possibility to learn about experience from work of Czechoslovak Communist Party control bodies as well as with the results of restructuring and the economic reform in the Czechoslovak industry and agriculture. He informed Milos Jakes about the work and tasks of party control in the present period of important changes in the life of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet society.

Soviet Defense Minister on Official Visit

Visits Tomb of Unknown Soldier

LD1005155189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Accompanied by his entourage, USSR Defense Minister Army General Dmitriy Yazov, who arrived today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, visited the national memorial at Prague-Zizkov. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior and paid tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald, the outstanding representative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and of the International Communist Movement. He also signed the visitors' book at the national memorial.

Later, at the Central Cemetery of Honor for the Soviet Army at Olsany Cemetery, Dmitriy Yazov laid a wreath in honor of the Soviet heroes who lost their lives liberating our country.

Holds Talks With Vaclavik

AU1005174389 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Prague May 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik received here today his Soviet colleague Army General Dmitriy Yazov and his entourage, who arrived here for an official visit earlier in the day.

The two officials informed each other of the social and political atmosphere in their countries, and discussed questions concerning the present international and military-political situation.

They underlined the significance of the effort of the Soviet Union and other socialist states for improving international relations as well as Czechoslovakia's concrete share in this process. They evaluated in detail the results of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, and the tasks for the future period. Special attention was paid to questions following from the realization of measures aimed at the reduction of Armed Forces and armament and at organizational changes in the two fraternal Armies. They stressed that this process requires still more effective approaches to the tasks of combat readiness of the Armed Forces, their all-round preparation in the spirit of the socialist countries' military doctrine. The meeting and talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and awareness of the responsibility for the defence of socialism, free peaceful development of the two countries.

Generals Appointed, Promoted on Anniversary

AU0905190089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 8

[CTK report: "New Czechoslovak People's Army Generals"]

[Text] Prague—In Prague on Friday [5 May], on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, promulgated the order of the CSSR president for the promotion and appointment of new generals in the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA].

Major General Vaclav Grohman, commander of a group of units, was promoted to the rank of colonel general and five CSLA colonels were appointed to the rank of major general.

Army General Milan Vaclavik also presented the Order of Labor to Vladimir Chrastil, chairman of the CSLA Employees Trade Union Central Committee. Thirty-four distinguished CSLA staff received the Order of the Red Star. The CSSR minister of national defense further presented medals "For Merit in the CSLA, First Class" along with a commemorative diploma to 10 generals and officers in retirement.

In a speech to the newly appointed generals and the recipients of honors he praised their activity and endeavor to date in the fulfillment of the military and defense policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] and the socialist state.

Rudolf Hegenbart, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the military office of the CSSR president, and other representatives participated in the solemn act. Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, the senior representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states was also present.

Romanian Leader To Visit in 'Nearest Future'

AU1005155389 Prague CTK in English 1539 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Prague May 10 (CTK)—Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu will pay a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia in the nearest future, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Romania's Dinca Signs Cooperation Document

AU1005114689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] At the conclusion of the negotiations on economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, Karel Julis, CSSR deputy premier and minister of metallurgy, engineering, and the electrotechnical industry, and Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed in Prague on Saturday [6 May] a document summing up the results of their talks. On the same day the Romanian guest concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia and departed for home.

Czech Premier Speaks at Liberation Day Rally

AU1005163189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Frantisek Pitra," member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, at a "festive meeting of the working people and youth of Prague" held in the central hall of the Congress Palace in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Repose on 5 May to mark the 44th anniversary of the "culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear fellow citizens:

In the eventful history of our nations their very existence was many times at issue. The days of May 1945 have become one of the decisive milestones in our modern history. The heroes and participants of the day are gradually departing. New generations know of them only from stories and artistic testimonies. Despite this, with the passage of time it is being confirmed more and more that the revolutionary changes for which May 1945 opened the way are of a lasting and irrevocable character. They predetermined our entire postwar development; they penetrate our present; they help to create our future. They are a lasting source of inspiration, a well of knowledge, an example of patriotism, a school of history for today and tomorrow. The peoples' heroic deeds on the Prague barricades will live forever in the memories of generations. The Prague operation of the victorious Soviet Army will never be forgotten.

With deep esteem we remember the heroism of the participants of the uprising of the Czech people, of the Slovak national uprising, of the resistance at home and abroad, of the soldiers of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, and of the fighters on other fronts of World War II. We bow down before the martyrs of Hitler's concentration camps, of Nazi terror. The heroism and sacrifice of Soviet soldiers, who bore the greatest weight of the struggle for the defeat of Nazism, will remain forever in the minds of our people. In them our people see their liberators.

We also recall the contributions of the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition to the defeat of the Axis powers, the participation of U.S., Polish, and Romanian units in the liberation of our state.

The fight against fascism, against Munich and the dissolution of the republic, the struggle against the occupiers, became a merciless test not only of individuals but of political movements and parties.

In this test of the truthfulness of ideas, the bourgeoisie failed in its attitudes. The logic of historical development led to the leadership of peoples by the working classes. Communists proved to be the most consistent fighters for national freedom and independence. That is why the people called on them to adopt the role of a leading political force. The aims of national and democratic revolution, expressed in the National Front government's Kosice program, worked out on the initiative of the Communists with the participation of other National Front parties, laid the foundations for the postwar arrangement of the Republic. Its inseparable part was constituted by a new foreign political orientation, supported by the Czehcoslovak-Soviet treaty, which was signed in Moscow by President Benes at the end of 1943.

The development of pivotal principles of the Kosice government program became a point of departure on our socialist path. In the struggle for postwar development, the twofaced character of the then leaders of the bourgeois parties was being revealed. By means of its constructive labor, consistency in the struggle for the interests of the people, the Communists, led by Klement Gottwald, were gaining the support of the overwhelming majority of our people. The overwhelming majority of the working people, in February 1948, elected freely, with awareness, out of their own will, their socialist future. The results we achieved in developing the heritage of May and February confirm—looking back over 4 decades—the historical justification of this choice.

Socialism has demonstrated its advantages in practice in tackling the fundamental economic and social needs, the national and cultural strivings of the people. Millions of working people invested into socialist construction their patriotism, their desire for a better and more just life, and their enthusiasm, knowledge, and experience. Their work, which we will always defend against belittlement, created a firm foundation on which we are building. The current revolutionary times require us to strive for deeper knowledge of the past, understanding of the dialectics of the process of socialist construction, its successes and failures, victories and mistakes. Historical truth demands that we not look at past development only through today's eyes.

It is also necessary to fully appreciate its historical connections. After all, it took place during the cold war, when pressure by imperialism forced us to build our country's defense capability and tackle tasks on our own. The novelty and complexity of tasks, and on more than one occasion impatience, inexperience, and simplified notions about the easiness of building socialism, played their own role too. The effort to run ahead of development, to skip over stages, also exerted an influence here. The lack of appreciation of our specific conditions led at times to the application of general concepts that did not correspond with them. Distortions connected with the theory and practice of the cult of personality also had an unhealthy influence.

Despite all the tests, despite the complexities connected with the building of a new life, despite the attempts by our enemies to reverse socialist development, and despite the difficulty of consolidation after the period of crisis, we succeeded in defending and developing further the legacy of May and February. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] has always succeeded in finding the strength to expose and overcome obstacles and to give the right answer to the requirements of the time. By their attitudes and actions our people have demonstrated their loyalty to the socialist choice.

The legacy of May 1945 is a message of creative Leninism, revolutionary innovative efforts, and of the unfolding of the people's creative activity. This is why there is a special urgency now, in the period of restructuring.

The dramatic changes in the modern world—the new wave of scientific and technological revolution, the stormy upsurge of revolutionary technologies, the rapid adaptation of the capitalist world to the new conditions—this all has placed before us a new challenge.

It has been shown with great urgency that the traditional methods, the partial corrections of the administrative command system of management, and the traditional understanding of the mechanism of socialist society cannot overcome the manifestations of stagnation, cannot secure the necessary dynamism for development.

The beginning of the new thinking was stimulated by the course of Leninist renewal which the CPSU has begun. The courageous approach of its new leadership toward overcoming dogmatism and stagnation and toward developing the theory and practice of restructuring reveals a modern understanding of socialism, an understanding that corresponds to the requirements for a transition to the 21st century. For our party and for our society these initiatives by Soviet Communists have become an inspiration, an example, and reassurance in the selection of new paths for building socialism.

The recent meeting between the general secretaries of our fraternal parties, Comrades Milos Jakes and Mikhail Gorbachev, once again confirmed the full unity of views on the fundamental questions of socialist restructuring and renewal. We sincerely hope that our Soviet friends will achieve new successes on the Leninist path on which they have set out. The seventh session—and subsequent sessions—of our party's Central Committee developed the line of economic and social restructuring, the acceleration of socioeconomic development and democratization on the basis of the conclusions of the 17th congress, into a concrete program. For us, this is not an affair of the moment, transitional, or simply borrowed from outside. For us, it is the only way to fulfill the legacy of May and February under the present conditions, the only way to renew the dynamism of socialism, to increase its authority and attractiveness.

Every country undergoing restructuring proceeds at the speed and in the ways that reflect its historical conditions and needs. Czechoslovakia, with its democratic traditions, advanced economy, and political culture, has favorable prerequisites to carry this out.

The purpose of restructuring is to raise our society to a qualitatively higher level and to make full use of the advantages and possibilities offered by socialism, to develop the economic and social potential of our country, to markedly raise our economic performance and the standard of satisfying people's needs. Its purpose is to fulfill the democratic substance and humanistic spirit of socialism. By restructuring we are not discarding all the positive values the construction of socialism has brought up to now. We are, however, parting thoroughly with everything that has outlived itself and that does not correspond to the new requirements of social development or that even impedes it.

The program for restructuring aims to develop society from bureaucratic centralism to the development of self-management and initiative from below, from the closedness to the openness of policy, from directivity to financial autonomy, from the extensive to the intensive, from quantity to quality, and from stereotype to innovative endeavor. We owe credit to our Communist Party for initiatimg this process. It has assumed the responsibility of guaranteeing its realization, thereby demonstrating again the justification of its leading role, and it created a qualitatively new base for strengthening its links with the broad strata of the working people.

The restructuring progress has brought with it the galvanization of our social life. It has undoubtedly led to the overcoming of indifference and alienation. Discussions are more open and the rectification of shortcomings is carried through more energetically. The fresh wind of criticism is beginning to blow into musty corners. The aims of restructuring are meeting with the growing support of all strata of the working people who link their perspectives to it.

Of course one must not simplify this change. Manifestations of impatience, of a wait-and-see attitude, reserve and skepticism are understandable in such big changes. Restructuring is not and will not be welcomed by those for whom it means the end of their privileges, comfortable decisionmaking without supervision and checking of accounts. It will not be applauded by those who sponge off the results of the work of others. One cannot reconcile the fact that we will translate restructuring into practice automatically through a resolution or an instruction. A great deal will have to be done in the fight against routine, prejudices, old thinking, against ingrained habits and various personal and group interests.

The Communist Party is the decisive force capable of directing and combining the efforts of our society toward restructuring, withstanding all various risks and the danger of things slowing down. No other force in our society can ensure that restructuring will lead to the strengthening of socialism. This is why strengthening the party's leading role and its authority, linked with the rebuilding of the party's work—unity, action, capability—is an indespensable prerequisite for restructuring's progress and success.

Esteemed comrades, the restructuring process is gradually growing wider and deeper. Economic reform in particular is going from intentions to the practical phase. In the transition phase, when the present mechanisms and structures of management are gradually no longer effective, and before the new ones take effect with the necessary intensity, problems will naturally arise. Practice corrects some of our expectations and brings new discoveries. We must naturally take them into account when smoothing out or correcting the economic mechanism in the next phases. But in no case are they a reason for calling for a return to the administrative command method. We cannot back down when faced with difficulties but we must bridge them with discipline, initiative, a responsible approach, active effort, everywhere, above and below.

The workers rightly criticize that in some places restructuring has not reached the workshops, does not bring real change for the better at the workplace. For this reason it is necessary to more energetically overcome the psychology and morality of the old management method, the tendency to wait for instructions from above and to come to terms with mediocrity. The time instructs that enterprises must learn to work and calculate faster under the new conditions, so with their own initiative they reduce their own administration more effectively, so they are more energetic in getting rid of the lazy, so they introduce financial autonomy faster at all levels, so they pay wages according to the real results of work, so they are more flexible in adjusting to the needs of the consumer. In a word, the slogans of restructuring must get from the placards into life everywhere.

Despite all the demands made by the changes that are taking place we cannot take our attention away from the fulfillment of the regular tasks of the plan even for a moment. The recent 13th session of the Central Committee once again very urgently pointed out the continuation of serious negative tendencies in the economy and the vital need for energetic measures to correct this.

This is particularly valid when speaking about the need for resolute steps toward strengthening the economic balance in all basic relations of the national economy—internal trade, imports, exports, financial, budgetary economies, in the sphere of investments and in other spheres. Without economic balance one cannot safeguard the functioning of economic instruments, efficiently oppose inflationary pressures, or safeguard a reliable economic foundation for restructuring and for raising the people's living standards. The turn in the constantly unsatisfactory rates of intensification requires, together with economic reform, firm structural changes. Analyses and international comparisons that have been carried out unequivocally confirm that the present departmental structure of our economy by far does not correspond to the stage of the scientific-technical revolution and new conditions of our involvement in the international division of labor. It leads toward disproportionate requirements for energy, materials, resources of investments, and labor force. It provokes tension and reduces economic efficiency.

We want to hold our own and we must hold our own in world competition, better evaluate the traditions of our poduction and technical standards, and speed up the rates of modernization. It is necessary to substantially increase the competitiveness of our output, ensure the faster development of the tertiary sector, better satisfy the needs of the people, and halt the unfavorable development of the ecological situation.

All this means it is necessary to start reducing the share of heavy industry, not only in words, but also in actions, as well as to move sharply against unprofitable production spheres, to focus the choice of production, and to give preference to technically progressive branches. Questions of structural changes are of particularly topical significance for the Czech Socialist Republic. It is on its territory that unfavorable ecological and other effects of the current industrial developments are being concentrated in a particularly acute manner. Some measures have already been adopted in this respect.

Structural changes are taking place in the fuel and energy base, and gasification is being initiated in the area of Prague and the North Bohemian region and other areas. Other steps toward acceleration must be included in the drafting of the 9th 5-Year Plan and in the longer term.

We are conscious of the significance of these changes and their social consequences. In tackling them we will fully respect legitimate social interests.

We link changes in the structure of our economy with the substantially more intensive participation in the international economic integration, which for us hinges on the development of new forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, linked with the restructuring of CEMA's activity.

It is also necessary to be bolder in making more active use of the broad range of potential cooperation also with the nonsocialist countries.

Comrades, socialist democracy is an indivisible part of restructuring, without which economic reform and the dynamic development of our society would be unthinkable. The free and creative activity of millions of people must be its main force. Important steps have also been taken in this. The flow of information to the public is developing, and people's participation in decisionmaking concerning fundamental issues of social development is expanding. Councils of labor collectives are being established by way of elections and managing directors of state enterprises are also elected in the same way. We have taken measures to reinforce the socialist rule of law and to improve the legal code, in particular in connection with the preparation of the new Czechoslovak constitution.

The restructuring of the activity of the National Committees in particular occupies a key position. By strengthening their economic independence and expanding their powers and responsibilities a broad scope is being created for the development of their role.

Fundamental changes in the forms and methods of work have so far not taken place, however. The primary links, the city and local national committees, in particular, must make better use of the new opportunities and more quickly remove the justifiably criticized shortcomings; they must take care that people work and live better. It is true that it is impossible to solve everything immediately and everywhere. But many things, in particular in the areas of services, trade, local transport, housing management, and living conditions, can be done quickly and without great demands on funds. This is after all confirmed by the considerable differences in the quality of work of national committees. All their officials must work in such a way so that in the next election they can give the citizens a good account of their work. The democratization process is indivisibly linked with the activation of the great potential of the National Front. Its role is growing considerably at the moment. Above all, the important thing is that interests are united and unity among our nations and nationalities, workers, farmers, and members of the intelligentsia is strengthened on its platform. We want the National Front to play an important role in the social dialogue, in which the pluralism of views and attitudes finds its expression.

The National Front's policy also means creating conditions for equal opportunities for Communists and members of other parties and nonparty members to make their contribution. It opens the way for everyone who wants to have an honorable and responsible role in the development of our socialist homeland, regardless of any possible past mistakes.

By means of restructuring, we are making room for the expression of differing views and criticism. This cannot be without limits, however. There cannot be a right without duty or freedom without responsibility toward society, toward the interests of the people. The limits of our constitutional order, of the socialist system, cannot be crossed.

The absolute majority of our workers, despite the differences of opinion and critical points, stand squarely behind the goals of restructuring, behind the constructive solution of today's problems. However, they decisively reject all attempts to bring anarchy, confrontation, adventurism, and emotions into the positive social process. They reject the antisocialist attacks which threaten the peaceful development and fundamental certainties that our people have achieved. Once before we paid the price for such extremist tendencies. The restructuring process must not be allowed to be threatened by them. This is why we will act responsibly to ensure that the fundamental principles of socialist democracy are upheld and protected.

The memorable anniversary of May 1945 turns our attention to the pressing questions of peace and war. We all remember the complicated and dramatic international developments of the postwar years. Our people, therefore, sincerely welcome the changes taking place under the influence of the new thinking, the initiatives of our Soviet comrades, Comrade Gorbachev, the joint efforts of fraternal countries, and the activity by peaceful realistic forces in the world. It is true that this is not always without difficulties but the transition from confrontation to constructive cooperation, from suspicion to mutual trust, to finding mutually acceptable compromise in solving the global problems of our world and problems in relations between states is constantly becoming more marked in international relations.

The most important is the developing process of nuclear and conventional disarmament, which is the only way to removing the threat of the destruction of war and securing a peaceful future for humanity in the nuclear age. In strengtheing cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist countries, we see a tried and tested foundation for our foreign policy. Our role in the effort for a positive change in international relations is expressed by the proposal for strengthening trust in the zone of contact between the military groups in Europe and the initiative to discuss economic cooperation with our neighbors and by other steps.

We have also adopted unilateral measures to reduce the military budget, troop numbers, and our Army's equipment, which will make it possible to free considerable resources for national economic development, for satisfying the people's needs. We believe that the other side will constructively answer these steps. Czechoslovakia has a vital interest in sharing the building of the common European home. We sincerely wish for traditional contacts to be fully activated and for new ones to be established in the spheres of economy, culture, science, technology, financial relations, transportation, and ecological cooperation with all European, and particularly with our neighboring countries. We are convinced that this cooperation, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, without discrimination and ulterior motives, will develop positively. We favor deepening mutual knowledge, contacts, and levels of information so distorted ideas and biased attitudes, which only aggravate mutual contacts, may be eliminated.

Comrades, we are entering a significant stage of preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress. A few weeks ago, the Central Committee Presidium, together with the National Front Central Committee, turned to the public with a statement on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the February events with an appeal for support for the restructuring process to be demonstrated in their attitudes and concrete actions. The broad response to this appeal from Communists, members of the other political parties, members of the National Front organizations, workers, cooperative farmers, and intelligentsia, and from all citizens, regardless of their convictions and religious denominations, the old and the young, demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of the people understand well what the present times ask of them. Their pledges and attitudes are witness to the fact that they are determined, through their honest and conscientious work and creative actions in all spheres, to contribute to the happy and contented life of our peoples, to upward social development.

This resolve was confirmed in the past days by the May Day celebrations throughout our homeland. The consciousness, maturity, wisdom, and experience of our people, their patriotism, justify us in our optimistic view of the future, in our conviction that we will successfully master the complicated tasks of restructuring, ensure the further flourishing of our socialist homeland, and thus further develop the legacy of the glorious days of May. [applause]

Academician Sees 'Dangers' in Restructuring

AU1005143789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 89 p 5

[Article by Karel Rychtarik, corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "Drama of Ideas"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

The Dangers in Restructuring Processes

Everyone who closely follows the documents of the most recent sessions of the Central Committee of our party will realize that, also in Czechoslovakia, the communist movement is going through a stage of search and of moving closer to reality. [passage omitted]

The party leadership has characterized restructuring as an unavoidable process in which we must overcome inertia and renew the dynamism of the development of socialism and its appeal. For us, too, there is no alternative to restructuring and democratization. On the road of restructuring and democratization in the socialist Czechoslovakia of today, three groups of problems are becoming a not inconsiderable problem.

First, this concerns **extreme sentiments and views and, sometimes, also extreme stands.** Surveys of public opinion show, for example, that conservative views of the sort that "nothing should be changed and what exists should be consistently implemented," as well as the formal endorsement of the program of restructuring and acceleration of socioeconomic development coupled with its rejection deep down inside and with "waiting to see what will happen," are a demonstrable trend.

It is a trend, however, which is only the opposite extreme of various forms of adventurism which, as a rule, only lead to negation, not only of everything but of everyone. These forms of adventurism are manifested in views such as "...nothing is happening" and "what is happening is good for nothing," and so forth.

Both these extremes in fact play into the hands of people who confuse the processes of restructuring with demolition, into the hands of people who understand the call for a dialogue not as an effort to enter into discussion in which all participants would seek, modify, and unify their views step by step, but as opening up the scope for the formation of opposition pressure groups. [passage omitted]

Extremism not only does not solve our problems, it leads to conflicts and confrontations.

Both the distant and more recent fates of ideas confirm that right-wing and left-wing extremism like to team up.

The second dangerous factor for the process of restructuring lies in **illusions and the spreading of notions of miracles to be expected tomorrow or the day after tomorrow at the latest.** It suffices to set up state enterprises, to introduce the election of directors and self-financing, to move to the new principles of economic management, and so forth, and everything will go very smoothly.

The opposite is true, of course. Prerequisites must not be confused with results. A great many difficulties, a troublesome transition to the new economic conditions of management and, above all, an abundance of work are in store for us.

The third factor threatening the processes of restructuring are **some tendencies taking place in the sphere of the superstructure.** They might be termed, with some imprecision, as **"ideological disarmament."**

We come across these tendencies wherever policy and ideology, two close but not interchangeable terms, come to be seen as identical. In a certain situation, a leading West European or North American politician can even become a fair political ally, yet he still remains on the other side of the ideological barricade. He is concerned about the society of the capitalist system, whereas we are concerned about a new strategy of socialism, a strategy that will continue to be based on social ownership of production assets. He is concerned about the social privileges of the class of capitalists, we about the nonexistence of classes in which one would be able to exploit another.

The "ideological disarmament" tendencies are consciously or unconsciously also assisted by those who interpret the correct thesis that we are fighting for the truth of knowledge as meaning that everything we have been saying until now has been a lie, that therefore "nothing holds true," that "nothing proper has been accomplished," and so forth. They do not like to hear that what is "new" is not automatically true, that everything that is new must inevitably undergo a hard trial.

Hence, there are not a few reasons (causes) why a situation like the present one contains the seeds of the danger of ideological wavering, of deviations toward fashion and betrayal. [passage omitted]

'Independent' Paper Cited on MSZMP Infighting

AU1105101789 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 89 p 5

[Gejza Vilcek Budapest dispatch: "Another National Party Conference; Session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party"]

[Excerpt] Budapest (From our permanent correspondent)—[passage omitted] In an editorial interview with Mihaly Jasso, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, the independent newspaper MAI NAP mentions that the party leadership does not reckon with the outbreak of an internal armed conflict in the country. About J. Kadar, M. Jasso said that the state of health of the MSZMP chairman is very bad but that, in spite of this, he participated in a recent session of the Politburo where he delivered a 1 and ½ hour speech, in which he returned to the issue of his own responsibility. Physicians recommend that J. Kadar take a rest in the Crimea, but he refuses. In the same interview it was mentioned that Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had rejected the post of ambassador. He wants to stay at home and hold a function that is equal in value with his present one.

CPCZ Discusses Shortage of Freed Grain

AU0905203989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 8

["z"-signed report: "Session of a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Commission"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Commission for Agriculture and Food met in Prague on Friday [5 May]. The session was chaired by Miroslav Zajic, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [passage omitted]

The commission analyzed the development of livestock production and its structure in relation to domestic market supplies. In the first years of the current 5-Year Plan, the development of crop farming and livestock production was unbalanced compared with the plan targets, especially in agricultural enterprises of the Czech Socialist Republic. The stocks of feed grain have considerably decreased, primarily as a result of compliance with the requirements of the market for deliveries in excess of planned tasks, which mainly concerned deliveries of pork. The unfavorable situation in meeting the needs of livestock production for feed grain was further aggravated by the overfulfillment of the milk production and milk procurement plan in the first quarter of this year, so that the required savings of feed grain did not materialize. The commission therefore recommended the adoption of measures, the aim of which is to more consistently rationalize the consumption of feed grain and to increase the production of quality bulk feed. It pointed out the urgency of meeting the demand for feed grain before the new harvest in a way that will not lower the dynamism of livestock production. [passage omitted]

Agriculture Minister on Environmental Protection

AU1005181789 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 May 89 pp 1, 2

["(zn)"-signed report: "Ecology, Part and Parcel of Restructuring; Minister O. Vanek on Environmental Protection"]

[Excerpts] Prague—It was certainly no coincidence that O. Vanek, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR), devoted such attention to issues connected with working with the people when making his extensive statement last week during his meeting with the new directors of state enterprises set up within the agricultural and food complex. He devoted the same attention to problems of environmental protection. [passage omitted]

It is estimated that almost 50 percent of the CSR population live in areas with significant environmental erosion. For instance, the situation in Prague and in the North Bohemian brown coal basin is quite critical; relatively, it is best in the South Bohemian Region, and the conditions in the South Moravian Region are also improving. On the whole, the annual damage due to environment erosion on CSR territory is estimated at Kcs10 million. [passage omitted]

The adverse environmental development should be definitively halted by the year 1995, and the overall quality of living environment is expected to substantially improve by the year 2000. After that the ecological equilibrium should be gradually restored throughout the CSR territory. [passage omitted]

The envisaged development and implementation of the Protocol on a 30-Percent Reduction of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions by the Year 1993 will be affected by the construction of desulfurizing facilities in the following eight installations: the Tusimice II, Prunerov II, Melnik I, Tisova I, Pocerady, and Chvaletice electric power plants; the Pressure Gasworks in Vresova; and the Chemical Works in Litvinov. The costs are estimated at roughly Kcs9 billion, which will be invested during the period of the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans. Moreover, certain thermal power plants are to be taken off line. [passage omitted]

The agricultural and food branches will have to cope with an extremely demanding task. In the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Kcs605 million is to be invested for environmental protection within the framework of projects under CSR Government supervision alone. This will mostly involve building water purifying plants, but also construction facilities for environmental protection. [passage omitted] The programs to reduce the danger of land erosion aim to cut down erosion from the current 50 percent and more to 30 percent by the year 2000. The use of manure is also stressed. The application of industrial fertilizers is becoming stabilized at roughly 260 kilograms of net nutrients per hectare, and an increase to more than 280 kilograms is not envisaged.

Public Access to Nuclear Power Plants Envisaged

*AU1005170589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 May 89 p 2*

["(pp)"-signed report: "Safe Operations of Nuclear Power Plants; Winning Confidence by Providing Information"]

[Text] Prague (By our reporter)—On the basis of the findings of our State Supervising Agency attached to the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, it can be said that the demands on provisions for nuclear safety in our nuclear power plants and other nuclear installations have been adhered to. There has been no leakage of radioactive substances above the planned limit, nor did a situation ensue which would have led to such a leak.

Our nuclear blocks have operated reliably. Last year the number of unscheduled disconnections dropped to a mere 50 percent of their number in 1987: We had only nine disconnections in the eight reactors in operation. Only certain nuclear blocks in Japan and Canada show a lower average of unscheduled disconnections. This means that the reliability of our nuclear power plants has reached world standards.

The State Supervising Agency devoted particular attention to the two oldest blocks of the V-1 power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice. The preliminary report before starting operations, submitted more than 10 years ago together with the application for a permit to start operations, was based on calculation programs and methods which today can be mostly regarded as outdated. That is why an instruction has been issued to amend the preoperational safety report in keeping with the usual practices in similar cases abroad. A comprehensive check of provisions for nuclear safety has also been carried out in the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice; it became the basis for many proposed measures, which include the introduction of a special operational regime, the purchase of more modern diagnostic appliances, etc. The special operational regime contains scope to vary the output of the nuclear power plant, envisages an increased number of inspections, etc. All this was based on the experience acquired in the operation of older nuclear power plants elsewhere in the world.

Serious concern about the development of the nuclear power industry has been apparent for some time both in neighboring countries and even among some of our own citizens. It seems that most such views are due to a lack of sufficient information. However, according to a statement made by Engineer Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the State Supervising Agency of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, at the Thursday [4 May] press conference in Prague, this situation should soon change strikingly. We want to make use of the knowledge acquired by the French Electric Power Association, currently engaged in carrying out one of the largest nuclear programs in the world, above all by applying its experience in influencing the public. This primarily involves making the nuclear power plants accessible to the general public, establishing a telephone information service, issuing regular reports on the development of safety measures in the nuclear power plants, and maintaining closer contacts between supervising agencies and the communications media. Materials for setting up this information system for the public should be submitted to the CSSR Government as early as this year.

International cooperation in enhancing the safety of nuclear power installations is successfully continuing; in September 1989 the Dukovany nuclear power plant will be visited by a mission from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

New Arrests Follow Demonstrations in Leipzig

AU0905121789 Hamburg DPA in German
1144 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Berlin—According to initial information obtained in West Berlin, several participants in a demonstration in Leipzig were arrested on Monday evening. West Berlin sources said on Tuesday that the demonstration had been assembled following a meeting at Nikolai Church.

According to informed sources in West Berlin, the four Leipzig citizens who were arrested on Sunday [7 May] were released Monday night-Tuesday morning. Following protests against the GDR's election procedures, more than 100 demonstrators were arrested and taken away on Sunday evening. All of them, except for four persons, were released after a period of time.

Activists Note Discrepancies in Election Results

AU1005150889 Hamburg DPA in German
1130 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] East Berlin—In a petition to the GDR State Council, an East Berlin church peace group has pointed out "discrepancies in the communal election results published" and has demanded an investigation. The petition of the Weissensee peace group, which became known on Wednesday [10 May], says that in observing the public computation of votes on Sunday evening [7 May] in 65 out of 67 polling stations of this city district 2,165 votes against were registered. However, the officially reported result for Weissensee said there were only a total of 1,011 negative votes.

In other East Berlin districts, in Leipzig and in some other places, grass-roots groups and civil rights activists also had pointed out discrepancies between the results compiled by them and those published by the GDR media, and mentioned "election fraud." Thus far, GDR newspapers have not reported on these reproaches by the non-state groups. The GDR press has reproached Western media of "defamation" and "direct interference."

Meanwhile, LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG reported on the protests in Leipzig, in connection with the elections, under the headline "Planned Provocation Thwarted." Without mentioning the reason for the demonstrations, the report says: "Some people did not follow the request of the People's Police to dissolve the meeting, so several persons had to be arrested, instructed, and disciplined." According to Leipzig groups, most of the demonstrators who were arrested on Monday [8 May] have meanwhile been released.

During a function of the "Church from below," in East Berlin on Tuesday evening [9 May], former SED official and attorney Rolf Henrich proposed a reform of the GDR election law. He said before an audience of about 300 persons that elections in the GDR are "not open. Elections that are not open are not elections." Henrich also read passages from his book "The Guardian State" that had been published in the West. Because of this publication he has lost his party office and his mandate as an attorney.

The final election results published by the GDR newspapers on Wednesday [10 May] show that the percentage of votes against was the highest in the Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Frankfurt/Oder Bezirks. In the Potsdam rural district, 4.14 percent of the registered votes were against, the highest percentage of all. With the exception of two candidates in the Suhl and Gera Bezirks, all 273,462 candidates who were appointed to the unity lists obtained the required number of votes for being elected as local deputies.

Honecker, Stoph Greet USSR on Anniversary

AU1105112189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 89 p 1

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Fraternal Greetings of the GDR to the USSR on the Day of Victory Over Fascism"]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow.

Dear comrades:

On the 44th anniversary of the USSR victory in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people cordial greetings from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

It is indelibly rooted in the conscience of the citizens of our socialist state that the Soviet people made the greatest sacrifices to save world civilization from fascist enslavement. The legacy of the Soviet liberators continues to live on in the deeds of the Communists and working people of the GDR.

Our country's celebrations on 8 May this year are primarily marked by the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The GDR is purposefully following the road of further shaping the developed socialist society, which was agreed upon by the 11th SED

Congress and which is characterized by continuity and renewal. Thus the GDR makes its contribution toward further strengthening socialism and consolidating peace.

The constructive and far-reaching initiatives of the USSR for peace, disarmament, and detente are fully supported by our republic. Especially in the 50th year after the disastrous outbreak of World War II, the GDR regards it as a primary requirement to work actively toward paving the way to the removal of confrontation through advantageous cooperation by all countries.

It gives us particular pleasure to note that the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR are developing intense and diverse exemplary mutual relations of great dynamism. The close fraternal bond with the party and the land of Lenin, and the firm establishment in the world of socialism are and remain the unshakable basis of the successful development of the GDR.

The 44th anniversary of the victory and the liberation is a welcome reason to wish you, all Communists and working people of the USSR, once again much success in strengthening socialism and securing peace in accordance with the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the 19th CPSU All-Union Party Conference.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Hager, USSR's Marchuk on Scientific Cooperation

LD1005181889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to Politburo member Kurt Hager, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] regards the long-standing cooperation with Soviet social scientists as an objective dialogue based on fundamental common positions and comradely cooperation which includes academic differences of opinion. In a talk with Professor Dr Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Berlin today, Hager paid tribute to the progress made recently in scientific cooperation between the academies.

Hager attached particular importance to the "Agreement Between the SED and the CPSU on the Long-Term Program of Cooperation in the Social Science Sphere Between Scientists and Research Teams of the GDR and the USSR" signed last December. It is now a matter of discussing together the theory and practice of socialism and of the struggle for peace and social progress. In accordance with the agreement, therefore, a joint commission of social scientists of the GDR and the USSR will be formed this month consisting of outstanding scientists of both countries.

Professor Marchuk said that an important role in the cooperation is played by basic research and the investigation of new phenomena and laws that were causing revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of society. For the solution of these tasks an interdisciplinary, integrated approach is necessary to elaborate the scientific bases for further improving socialism and increasing its efficiency.

Stoph Receives Polish Planning Minister

AU0905181589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 89 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [3 May] Willi Stoph, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a friendly talk Franciszek Gaik, minister and head of the Central Office for Planning of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], who is in the GDR for meetings between the central planning organs of the two countries.

The partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction about the fact that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully in line with the basic agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers Party and chairman of the PPR State Council. They referred to the talks held with Mieczyslaw Franciszek Rakowski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, during his visit to the GDR in December 1988, at which agreements on the further dynamic development of economic relations were reached. The long-term program on cooperation between the GDR and the PPR in the field of science, technology, and production, which is being purposefully implemented, is contributing to deepening cooperation and increasing trade. In coordinating the national economic plans for the future 5-year-plan, it is necessary to create preconditions for the further positive development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and to strengthen the capacity of the national economies of the two countries in this way. This serves socialism and the peace policy of the socialist states.

In the course of the exchange of views Willi Stoph reported on the initiatives of the GDR working people to fulfill the 1989 national economic plan on all counts and to successfully continue the course of the unity of economic and social policy in the 40th year of the existence of their worker-peasant state. The guest explained the efforts of the Polish Government to further develop the PPR national economy.

Willi Stoph and Franciszek Gaik stressed the necessity to do everything so that there will be no break in the disarmament process and more security and stability will be created with fewer weapons. The GDR and the PPR will work together with the allied states to promote the proposed negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons.

The meeting was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

PRC Party Delegation Begins Visit to Dresden

AU1105081389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 89 p 2

[Text] Dresden—A delegation from the Chinese Province of Guangdong, headed by Lin Ruo, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the CPC provincial committee, started a several-day visit to Dresden on Monday [8 May]. Hans Modrow, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership, briefed the guests about the responsibility of the Elbe Bezirk for further dynamism in the increased performance of the GDR national economy. Among other things, this is expressed by the development and production of the 1-megabit memory circuit. He explained how under the "Ratio 90" slogan all enterprises are developing intensifying plans, which aim to increase production and improve work and living conditions. Prior to that, the delegation got an impression of the reconstruction of the city, which was widely destroyed in 1945, by studying a model of the city and visiting the center of Dresden. Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer spoke about municipal challenges. The first day ended with a visit to the world famous art treasures in the Green Vault.

Deputy Defense Minister Meets Swiss Officials

LD1105112989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The dissolution of six tank regiments of the GDR's National People's Army [NVA] which began at the end of April is an expression of the socialist German state's resolution to contribute to the disarmament process both together with its allies in the Warsaw Pact and through its own initiatives in the interest of peace. The GDR's deputy defense minister, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, chief of the Main Staff of the NVA, underlined this in talks in Berlin today with a delegation from the Federal Office for Civic Defense of the Swiss Confederation. The head of the Swiss delegation, Hans Mumenthaler, director of the Federal Office for Civil Defense, expressed his gratitude for numerous opportunities to visit GDR civil defense training locations and institutions, the GDR's State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, as well as factories and sights in the country. He expressed the conviction that their stay would serve the deepening of relations between the Swiss and GDR Civil Defense authorities.

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Cypriot President

TA1005141489 East Berlin ADN International Service in English 1310 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Nicosia (ADN)—Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier for talks here on Wednesday. The two men paid tribute to the successful development and high level of bilateral cooperation based on a common approach to the vital questions of the present. For mankind, no task was more important than preserving peace, they said.

Vasiliou said he attached great importance to deepening the long-standing friendly relations between Cyprus and the GDR as they had a positive influence on the international climate. He praised GDR initiatives for peace, disarmament, detente, and cooperation. Nier is in Nicosia for political consultations with Foreign Ministry Director-General Andreas Mavrommatis.

Columbian Senate President, Delegation Visit

Meets With Sindermann

LD0905211689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president, and Dr Jose Ancizar Lopez, president of the Senate of the Republic of Columbia, stressed the great responsibility of parliaments for the safeguarding of world peace and the promotion of international understanding in Berlin today. Both officials acknowledged the elimination of the medium-range missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States and the unilateral commitment of the GDR and other socialist countries to reduce their armed forces and defense budgets.

The efforts for the continuation of the disarmament process must be stepped up in order to make the change from confrontation to detente that has begun in international relations irreversible. It is, the politicians said, above all a matter of effective results, such as the halving of the strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States with strict observation of the ABM Treaty, a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, and a drastic reduction in conventional armed forces and arms. The United Nations and also individual states and groups of states bear a growing responsibility for suitable initiatives as a contribution to international security.

The two parliamentary presidents emphasized the great importance of peaceful settlements of regional conflicts. They described the recent meeting of the Central American presidents as an encouraging step toward fulfilling the Guatemala agreement. Sindermann said that the GDR appreciates Columbia's active and constructive contribution within the framework of the Contadora group to a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict.

Sindermann and Ancizar noted that there are close and friendly contacts between the two parliaments. The president of the Columbian Senate invited the president of the People's Chamber to pay a return visit. This evening Sindermann gave a dinner for his guest.

The Columbian delegation arrived in the GDR today on a visit of several days at Sindermann's invitation.

Confers With Stoph, Others

LD1005192289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Concurring or closely approximate views of the GDR and Colombia on a number of questions of international developments characterized the comprehensive political talks held by Colombian parliamentarians in Berlin today. The South American delegation, led by Dr Jose Ancizar Lopez, president of the Senate, conferred with, among others, Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. In both these discussions reference was also made to the positive development of bilateral relations.

Stoph and Dr Ancizar stressed the importance of political dialogue between representatives of states with different social systems for the safeguarding of peace and cooperation between states. The change for the better in the international situation is cause for satisfaction, but all states have the responsibility of making their contribution to its improvement.

Earlier, Minister Fischer explained the peace program of the socialist states. It is directed, he said, toward expanding progress in the consolidation of peace and disarmament and making it irreversible. The GDR is making its contribution to raising security, particularly in Europe. Fischer and Dr Ancizar agreed that the time is ripe for a positive reply by NATO to the disarmament proposals of the socialist states.

The president of the parliament expressed Colombia's interest in the elimination of all nuclear weapons and pointed to the urgent need to utilize the material and financial means that had hitherto flowed into arms for the economic and social development of the peoples. Both sides called for an early political solution to the Central American conflict.

The guest and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil today discussed the expansion of bilateral trade.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Comments on Relations

AU1005134489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 May 89 p 6

[Text] Brasilia—The relations between Brazil and the GDR are characterized by dynamism and are developing extraordinarily well. This was noted by Roberto de Abreu Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, in an interview which he gave to ADN Deputy Director General Ralf Bachmann on Thursday [4 May].

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973 cooperation in economy, science, and technology has been steadily expanded. There are increasingly frequent meetings between representatives of enterprises of both countries, which serve the development of cooperation. In this connection, the minister mentioned the consultations of GDR and Brazilian trade experts in Berlin on 15 and 16 May. One can make positive forecasts for the future of these relations, since even wider opportunities are being offered to develop them. As an example, the Brazilian foreign minister mentioned joint activities on third markets.

In the interview the minister also said that Brazil welcomes the start of the dialogue between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, on questions of detente and disarmament. At the same time his government thinks that it is decisive to discuss the questions of nuclear and conventional disarmament, which concern all countries and decide on the survival of mankind, in the appropriate international forums. Brazil is following with great attention all initiatives that are aimed at consolidating peace and security.

We believe, Roberto de Abreu Sodre said, that the establishment of zones of peace and cooperation in the world, for instance in the South Atlantic, constitutes a positive contribution to disarmament and detente. In this connection, he also mentioned the joint proposal of the GDR and the CSSR for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact and advocated a thorough examination of this initiative.

The foreign minister also broached the topic of environmental problems, in particular the danger to the tropical forests in the Amazon region. He pointed out that the duty to protect the environment was established in Brazil's new Constitution in October 1988 and that the Amazonian forests have been declared a national treasure. For this purpose Brazil has established a special fund, for which it also accepts international aid. His country welcomes cooperation with other states. The minister accorded an important role for solving the environmental problems in this area to the meeting of the presidents of the Amazon Treaty states, which will take place in Manaus this weekend [6-7 May].

GDR Branch of Red Cross Aids 31 Countries

AU1005151889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Today, on International Red Cross Day, the German Red Cross of the GDR can draw up a good balance sheet of the work of the more than 705,000 members of the organization in the service of life, health, and peace. In 1988, 31 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin American were supported by 45 Red Cross relief shipments. The shipments, with a value of more than M3.5 million, mainly consisted of pharmaceuticals, bandaging material, bags with sanitary material, blankets, and clothing. They were financed by donations of the population and by the "Bread for the World" campaign of the Regional and Free Evangelical Congregations of the GDR. From the beginning of the year to the International Red Cross Day on 8 May, five shipments were sent to those affected by natural disasters in Bangladesh, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia, Senegal, and Tanzania.

National Assembly Session Opens 10 May

AU1005121089 Budapest MTI in English 1111 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—The May session of parliament, chaired by Matyas Szuros, started at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Before proceeding to debate the items on the agenda, the body held a ceremonious commemoration, when they paid their tribute to the Hungarian victims of the World War II deportations, and Mr Szuros delivered an address to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the deportations.

The social organizations invited to the ceremony included the Cultural Association of Jews, the organizations of the Hungarian Gypsy community, the Raoul Wallenberg Association and the Hungarian Democratic Forum.

Also present were antifascist Giorgo Perlasca, and Bjorn Engholm, president of the [FRG] Bundesrat.

Letter to Assembly on New Ministers

LD1005111589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1008 GMT 10 May 89

[Letter from the Presidential Council to the National Assembly, read by unidentified deputy clerk—live]

[Text] To the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic:

According to paragraph nine of the January 1989 decision on the National Assembly's house rules, the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front jointly propose that the People's Republic's Presidential Council submit a proposal to the National Assembly on relieving or electing ministers. Because the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, as well as the MSZMP Central Committee do not wish to avail themselves of their right to make this proposal, at the initiative of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and with knowledge of the wishes of the National Assembly committees, the Presidential Council proposes that effective 10 May 1989 the National Assembly relieve of their posts:

Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry; Dr Tibor Czibere, minister of culture and education; Dr Janos Hoos, chairman of the National Planning Office; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Miklos Villanyi, minister of finance.

It further proposes to the National Assembly that it elect: Dr Laszlo Bekesi as minister of finance; Ferenc Glatz as minister of culture and education; Gyula Horn as minister of foreign affairs; Ferenc Horvath as minister of industry; Csaba Hutter as minister of agriculture and food; and Dr Erno Kemenes as minister and chairman of the National Planning Office.

[Signed] Bruno F. Straub, Imre Katona

Nemeth Discusses Need for Reform

LD1005133389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1010 GMT 10 May 89

[Speech by Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the National Assembly session in Budapest—live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed National Assembly. I would like to justify my proposal to reorganize the government. [passage omitted]

Many people have asked: Are these simply changes of ministers or a rather transformation extending to the functioning of the government? It is obvious that the latter is the case. This has been made necessary by changes in the nature of governmental work and in the political role of the government. The number of cases, decisions, and resolutions coming to the government has increased tremendously this year. Compared to the past, we are preparing more laws for legislation. This requires a very stressed rate of work.

Besides the quantitative increase, however, the nature of governmental work has also changed. This government is no longer the simple executor of the political resolutions of the MSZMP but is rather the actual shaper of political decisions. In this sense, we have taken a considerable step toward abolishing the party state.

An era has also ended in the relationship between the MSZMP leadership, the government, and parliament. Earlier government decisions were almost always based on party resolutions, and therefore the government's activities were limited to an executive role. In its activities the principle of least-possible publicity was manifested. There were merely formal communiques on the sessions, while the bulk of the decisions of the Council of Ministers were known only to a very narrow circle. [passage omitted] In 1988, changes began in this sphere, and this year the situation has changed radically. The MSZMP no longer exercises operational direction over the government. Therefore, the government can form its strategy independently and make real decisions, for which it has to account responsibly to the National Assembly.

As a result of this, in the government there are hard debates on major and minor issues alike. The government is functioning in a sharpened situation, and usually all its decision alternatives involve the harming of interests.

Esteemed house: In the process of changing models, a particular political situation has developed. We have reached the point in the transformation of the earlier power structures where the conservative forces are no longer capable of achieving a return to the past and the reform forces are not yet capable of achieving the decisive breakthrough. The danger exists that the crisis of the political system will also become a governmental crisis, a crisis of the state organization and of power. In this situation, the existence of a strong government, one committeed to reforms, is in the national interest. [passage omitted]

The government considers its most important tasks to be maintaining the economy's ability to function; the consistent implementation of the program of structural transformation; the creation of preconditions for democratic elections and the functioning of political parties; and the manifestation of the will of the people, while at the same time ensuring society's peace and calm.

The government does indeed feel the need for a clarification in the developing pluralist society as soon as possible; it should be visible who is who, who represents whom, and who wants what; and having worked out what they want, people should be predictable partners for the others. The government wants to assist this process. We are working on a proposal whereby the government would provide financial assistance for creating the material requirements for the functioning of the newly formed, developing, and renewed parties. With this, we would like to contribute to stabilizing conditions and creating the conditions for calm cooperation. [passage omitted]

A rapid increase in living standards took place in 1973-78, as well as stable enterprise development, which was assured primarily through central assistance and supports, while Hungary's economic performance rapidly decreased due to the well-known internatioal market changes. A situation evolved in which people advanced financially while the country's performance weighed less and less in the balance of international competition. The leadership recognized this contradiction at the end of the 1970's, but it still believed it was possible to maintain living standards not backed by performance, that the production structure could be transformed without sacrifice, and that the economy could be renewed without reforming the system of political institutions.

As a result of these grave mistakes, and while virtually fatal illusions were being pursued, a huge mass of debt was being accumulated which today represents an enormous burden. It pratically ties our hands. In numerous sectors it marks out a forced direction [kenyszerpalya] for us. The repayment and interest burden of this debt exceeds $3 billion annually. On top of that, we have to pay for some $5.5 billion in capitalist imports, which together mean the spending of some $8.5-9 billion. Against this are export earnings of around $6 billion. The imbalance could be reduced if the foreign trade balance were in the black, but we can only equalize the remainder if we take out further loans. Therefore, we have to take out $2.5-3 billion annually in loans just to be able to pay our debt, meaning there is nothing left over from this for development. This, in a nutshell, is the essence of the situation we have inherited.

Nowadays we often hear it said that the present leadership can be creditworthy only if it distances itself from the inheritance of the past. We must, indeed, distance ourselves from things we consider to have been mistakes or sins in the past, and we can do so. This applies to both politics and the economy, but we cannot reject the inheritance; we must bear its burden for a long time to come. Whether or not we win confidence depends not on our distancing ourselves from our predecessors in words, but rather on our proving with deeds that we want something different. And we will do something different, too! In other words, in the present situation all responsible groups must join forces and accept the inheritance of the past in such a way that we unequivocally distance ourselves from past mistakes.

This also will be the task in the course of deciding the fate of the Bos-Nagymaros power plant. By now we all know that it is no longer a question of the power plant alone. Bos-Nagymaros has become the symbol of a model that must be superseded, and quite understandably, because from the mid-1970's the political leadership in fact repeated the politico-economic mistakes of the 1950's. Many large state investments decided on or sanctioned by the narrow party leadership failed. The decision on the Bos-Nagymaros hydropower plant also falls into this category. This decision was made in an antidemocratic manner. I agree with everyone... [applause] I agree with everyone who objects to this, and together with them I say that we must break once and for all with this bad decisionmaking mechanism.

However, we must wrestle with this inheritance honorably. The question of how to do it already threatens the nation with division. However, we must find a solution that will not sweep the country into political crisis, that will not threaten our environment with catastrophe, and that will not cause irreparable damage to our international relations. The government will not be guided by considerations of prestige when it shapes its final stand. On this issue, as well, we wish to stand honorably before the National Assembly and the people at the next Assembly session. [passage omitted]

I would like to announce here that the proposal aimed at abolishing the State Office for Church Affairs is on the agenda of the Council of Ministers. [applause] We will decide on this in the near future. In the course of working out the proposal, we will take into consideration the sociopolitical changes of the recent past. In the future, there also will be a state policy on churches, but we will carry out that policy not with administrative tools but first and foremost political ones. We will refrain from all bureaucratic intervention that violates the autonomy of the various churches and denominations and that is contrary to the assertion of freedom of conscience. The relationship between the state and the church must be based on regular dialogue and on partner-like relations.

At recent various forums, very significant and intensive criticism has been leveled at the activity of the State Office for Youth and Sports [AISH]. In the first place, many people called to account the measures taken in the interest of youth, or rather the omission of these. The direction of athletics also drew criticism. Although it is undoubtedly true that these real or imagined failures cannot be ascribed to the responsible organ unequivocally, we can establish today that without question—and we must say it openly—the creation of the AISH at the time was a mistake. The office... [applause] The office was not able to satisfy the early demands. It failed to do so primarily in its activity in the interest of young people. Let it be said in the office's defense that it did not even have at its disposal those tools indispensable for success. In accordance with this, we are also examining the possibility of reorganizing the direction of this area. Work on this is in progress, but already it is certain that the performance of youth-related tasks will be taken out of the office's area of responsibility, for this is an all-governmental responsibility. [passage omitted]

Nemeth Introduces New Ministers

AU1005204189 Budapest MTI in English
2023 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest 10 May (MTI)—On Wednesday in Budapest, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth introduced the newly elected ministers of the government to representatives of the Hungarian and international press. The chairman of the Council of Ministers said he had initiated the current reshuffle of government in the spirit of the new constitution. In this way, the changes realized in the government were not merely ones of personnel, but changes which help create a more unified and effective government in the interest of carrying out the tasks facing the country.

When selecting the new ministers, the prime minister made efforts to involve a new generation in the work of the government. Another important consideration was that they be followers and committed fighters for the joint, coordinated implementation of the Hungarian political and economic reform.

There were several questions on the possibility of creating a possible coalition governmental form. Mr Nemeth took the position that the situation today does not favour coalition. At present, the most important is for the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and the newly forming parties and political organizations to keep the interests of the country in view, rather than to negotiate over the head of the people and against the people. With respect to the related activity of the government, Mr Nemeth said that the Council of Ministers is committed to the reforms.

All the same, Mr Nemeth voiced his conviction that the increasingly strengthening reform forces within the HSWP will create a situation in which the HSWP can, in spite of the doubtless disadvantages, participate in the elections with chances of victory, or at least of a coalition.

The journalists were interested in the debate between the prime minister and the party's general secretary, which elicited major reaction in the past days with respect to the possible introduction of an economic state of emergency. Mr Nemeth said debate between leaders is, for the time being, still unusual in Hungary. However, both the domestic and the foreign public should become accustomed to it as as it is natural. However, a break and conflicts should not immediately be supposed when views differ. Mr Nemeth said his relations with the party's general secretary continue to be good, although the operative direction of the Political Committee and the Central Committee with respect to the work of the government has been discontinued.

Biographical Data Released

AU1005193389 Budapest MTI in English
1915 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—Minister of Finance Laszlo Bekesi was born in 1942. He graduated from the College of Finance and Public Accounting, and then from the Karl Marx University of Economics. He was conferred the title of university professor in 1971. Between 1975 and 1981, Mr Bekesi was vice-president of the metropolitan council. He then worked as secretary of the Budapest party committee, and has been deputy minister of finance since 1985. He is a member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party].

Minister of Culture and Education Ferenc Glatz was born in 1941. He graduated from the Elte University of Arts and Sciences. Mr Glatz has worked in the Historical Sciences Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1968, and was appointed scientific deputy director there in 1986, and later director. He studied the connections of European culture and cultural history as a scholarship-holder in several countries. Mr Glatz is a holder of a candidate's degree in historical studies. HSWP member.

Foreign Minister Gyula Horn was born in 1932. He received his economics diploma in the Soviet Union, in Rostov. In the early 1960s, he was a diplomat in Sofia and then Belgrade. For more than 15 years, staff-member, deputy department head, then head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. State secretary at the Foreign Ministry since 1985. Mr Horn is a holder of a candidate's degree in economic studies. HSWP member, and Central Committee member since 1985.

Minister of Industry Ferenc Horvath was born in 1942. He graduated from the Karl Marx University of Economics. In 1970s, worked in the HSWP Central Committee apparatus, initially as staff-member, head of sub-department, then deputy department head. State secretary at the Ministry of Industry since 1984. HSWP member.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Csaba Hutter was born in 1943. He graduated from the university of agricultural sciences in Godollo, then was conferred the degree of university doctor in 1977. He has been president of the agricultural cooperative of Szecseny for 10 years. He is a member of the HSWP, and MP.

Minister Erno Kemenes, president of the National Planning Office, was born in 1940. He graduated from the Karl Marx University of Economics. Between 1983 and 1987 he was director of the Plan Economy Institute of the Planning Office. He has been state secretary at the Planning Office since 1987. Holds university doctorate in economics. Mr Kemenes is not a party member.

Kadar Replies to Central Committee Letter

LD1005200789 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] [Presenter] Ten minutes before our broadcast we received the copy of the letter that Janos Kadar addressed to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee in answer to the letter that was written to him at the session of that body the day before yesterday. Here is the text of the letter:

[Unidentified speaker] Esteemed Central Committee. I have received the letter you sent me. No doubt you will humanly understand that it was hard for me to take up the pen, but I felt it is my duty to reply to you, and all the more so because I do not know if I will once again have the physical and spiritual strength to do so.

As a disciplined communist, I accept the body's decision, but as many of you know, I myself have for months been preoccupied with the idea of retirement [visszavonulas]. Since November my doctors have permitted me to do only a minimal amount of work, while since April the state of my health has been further deteriorating.

On this occasion I would like to express my thanks to all my former colleagues and comrades for their support for my work over the decades.

I worked in the workers movement for nearly half a century. In my political work I certainly also made mistakes. But believe me, all my acts were guided by good intentions; I gave priority before everything else to the interests of the Hungarian people, the movement, and the party.

I must say thank you for your trust in me to my compatriots, who as voting citizens professed and assisted the policy aimed at national appeasement and at creating a better, more beautiful Hungary.

If there were results which we achieved together, then the assessment of these will be the task of others. What nowadays preoccupies me is rather the thought of my own responsibility. I hope that what you later decide will prove to be correct: that the upcoming generations will more objectively judge the results and mistakes of the past 3 decades.

I feel I also owe thanks to my foreign comrades as well with whom, working together in the international workers movement, and often with arguments, we attempted to shape a more modern picture of socialism. Many of them are my witness that I was never able to separate from my internationalism my responsibility for the Hungarian people.

In a few lines I must evoke those discussions I held with foreign politicians, from East and West alike, with whom I met in recent decades. I believe that in our friends and in our ideological opponents many suspicions and prejudices were extinguished by the practice of Hungarian socialism, which was intended to be human-centered. Both our internal conditions and our foreign political steps certainly contributed to the fact that a favorable impression evolved of our country in the wide world, especially in Europe.

Esteemed Central Committee, I lastly wish much success to all my compatriots, to the members and the leadership of our party, in resolving the difficult tasks that lie before the Hungarian nation, society, and the MSZMP. [Signed] With comradely greetings, Janos Kadar

Newspaper To Publish 'Last' Kadar Interview

LD1005214289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar has replied in writing to a letter by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee addressed to him. [passage omitted]

From Janos Kadar's letter and from the style of its composition, it appears that he probably does not wish to, and perhaps cannot, make any future statements. Therefore, it would seem that his last interview will be the one that he must have given quite a few days ago and which will be published in a series, beginning this week, in MAGYARORSZAG.

The introduction states that, obviously due to Janos Kadar's condition and the effects of the medicine he is taking, it is the contents of the conversations that are published in the series. In part one Janos Kadar mainly discusses the 1940's.

Here we briefly note that as regards the Rajk affair, one of the questions went as follows: Certain Western authors have reached the conclusion that you played an important role in the Rajk trial. Others say—and quite a few people in Hungary also believe this—that you persuaded Rajk to confess.

Janos Kadar's answer was as follows: I do not know who has said such a thing; it is not true.

Miklos Nemeth Addresses Academy of Sciences

LD0805155889 Budapest MTI in English
1109 GMT 8 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)—The 149th General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) started in the academy headquarters on Monday. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth delivered an address on the first day of the session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) on Monday. He stated:

There is a struggle under way in Hungary to save the country. The government and the forces involved in this struggle have been left an incredibly difficult legacy, facing large debts and a crisis of values and chronic social tensions. They have to establish a market economy and implement the peaceful transition to genuine democracy. History does not provide any assistance, the prime minister said, and we do not require any remedies prescribed by an external power, as such remedies have proved harmful in the past. Relying on our own values should we seek a formation that would ensure the future of the Hungarian people.

Our strategic target is social and economic modernization. This requires a change of model, and in this process science should take the lead. The goals of the government include the establishment of knowledge, high-level technology, and a course of intensive development, as well as the setting up of a competitive economy. These objectives point to the key issues of restoring the genuine appreciation of intellectual work and the part of the professional classes.

The greatest technical transformation ever under way is taking place world-wide. In order to make Hungary capable of joining this process, we should transform the systems of ownership, production and organization.

Through augmenting the role of knowledge and education, science and culture, we should set up conditions that would give priority to performance, enterprise, competition, morality, and the activity and responsibility of autonomous communities. Genuine democracy should pave the way for society to take the course of self-development and create the new system of values suitable for the new model.

International experience makes it clear that the ordeals associated with the changing of an era could be endured only by countries that tried to develop their intellectual capacity to overcome the difficulties. Therefore, it is the determination of the government to treat its scientific policy as a factor of strategic importance. Unfortunately in the past, direct political interference distorted the system of values in science and our scientific policy was based on exaggerating the importance of central planning as well as personal connections.

The prime minister stressed the autonomy of scientific values should not be obstructed, and political purposes should not restrict science in any way.

Finally, Mr Nemeth underlined that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, evoked by the reform spirit prevailing in the last century, has been on the side of progress throughout its 164 year history. The academy is still speaks for reform and is ready to support reform endeavours in politics. The new reform era also requires new efforts on the part of science. Our ideas are determined by European culture, the prime minister said, and the fact that Hungary wishes to belong to European culture does not imply merely a new constitution and laws, or market economy and mixed ownership forms or the revival of a civilian society, but also that science should assume a new position adjusted to the new principles. This new position should imply the autonomy of scientific workshops and the freedom of research for the sake of national revival and change of models. The prime minister concluded his address with offering the government's alliance—as recently with artists—to the scientific society of Hungary as well for the service of the nation, and pointed out science needed the 'warmth of love' emitted by the entire nation, including the state. This would be a new system of state support that would convey not only the interests but also the high regard of the nation.

Academy of Sciences Rehabilitates Academicians

AU0905190789 Budapest MTI in English
1857 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—On Tuesday in Budapest, it was announced at the General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences that those academicians who were unjustly expelled from the scientific society in the past had been rehabilitated.

Discussing the injustices that occurred towards the academicians and university professors, Tibor Huszar noted that examples could be listed not only from the end of the 1940s, but also from the 60s and 70s.

Mainly citing the resolutions and measures passed in 1973, he drew attention to the fact that efforts were made to settle debates within science not through scientific, but by administrative, means.

Borics, Nyers on Executions, 'Political Murders'

LD1105100789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 11 May 89

[From the press review]

[Text] With the exception of NEPSZABADSAG, all of our newspapers have published the names of the 277 persons who were sentenced to death and executed between 20 December 1956 and 13 December 1961. State Secretary Dr Gyula Borics, in replying to questions from MAGYAR NEMZET, said that in roughly (?50) cases, a disparity was discovered between the list of names earlier published by the Committee for Historical Justice and the current list of names. According to the legal regulations at the time, the sentences cannot be deemed as violating the law, said the state secretary.

At the same time, Rezso Nyers recently stated that a good number of sentences were political murders. The trials that can be qualified as show trials will probably be reexamined one by one, and hopefully, a legal regulation will soon be adopted concerning the others. According to current legal regulations, those who are absolved of having committed a crime will be entitled to indemnification.

In response to the question from the correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP, Gyula Borics also noted that to this knowledge, the government will not be officially represented at the funeral of Imre Nagy, which Hungarian television will also televise.

State Minister Nyers Discusses Ownership Reform

AU1005091489 Budapest MTI in English 0842 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—The ownership reform now in the pipeline in Hungary is expected to open a broader scope for private venture. It is supposed to remedy the process that started with the "overdone" nationalizations in 1949, said Minister of State Rezso Nyers, member of the Political Committee of the ruling HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party].

The ownership reform concept is expected to be submitted to parliament in the second half of the year, said Mr Nyers who is also head of the government committee in charge of the preparation of the reform. He added that ownership relations are to change in such a way as to give priority to considerations of efficiency in capital investment.

Besides reprivatization, the reform of ownership means also that a large part of the state capital that had until recently been controlled by state administration organizations, would be operated by trusteeships and holdings—to be set up hereafter—with the involvement of banks, insurance companies, and local councils, Mr Nyers said.

At the end of 1949 companies employing more than 10 people, owned either by Hungarians or foreigners, were nationalized in Hungary, the move completing the process of nationalization of the industry.

In 1946 the coalmines and the four largest heavy industry plants were nationalized, in 1947 the financial institutes and industrial and trade ventures controlled by them, including 87 percent of the heavy industry. In March 1948 all companies employing more than 100 workers, 594 of them, were put under state control.

Party Proposes 'Political Coordination Forum'

AU0905221089 Budapest MTI in English 2127 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] has made public a proposal on setting up a political coordination forum. The proposal stresses:

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, cooperating with all responsible political factors, wishes to continue the profound social transformation which is aimed at creating a representational democracy based on a multiparty system, and at overcoming the social and economic crisis. The Central Committee proposes that a political coordination forum be set up which would be suitable for discussing the most important issues determined by the participating organizations. The HSWP accepts as independent negotiating partners all organizations, including those belonging to the opposition roundtable, which stand on the basis of constitutionality, and which accept an obligation for operation based on the law on association. The negotiating organizations should exclusively represent themselves, and should have a written mandate also authorizing them to conclude agreements.

The themes proposed by the HSWP to be placed on the agenda of the coordinating forum include: determining the principles and rules related to the reform of the political system, realization of the democratic transition, discussion on the content of the related essential laws (on the constitutional court, the institution of the president of the Republic, the parties, the electoral law, and so on) and the date of the next elections, furthermore working out the measures aimed at overcoming the economic crisis, easing social welfare tensions, and solving the socio-economic conflicts based on self-restraint and excluding violence.

According to the proceedings proposed by the HSWP, genuine discussions should be held at plenary sessions and committees. The National Assembly building should be the venue for the plenary sessions. The committees should prepare the agreements and documents for approval by the plenary session. Decision-making should rely on reciprocal interestedness and the principle of consensus. The plenary sessions will be open to the press, but the committees should work behind closed doors.

Government-Trade Union Meeting Postponed

AU1005072789 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—Leaders of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT) have postponed their meeting from the original date of May 12th to 17th. The parties decided on the new date so that their meeting would not coincide with the parliamentary session in case it did not finish by Friday morning.

The spokesman for the SZOT Presidium said on the Tuesday session of the body that the Presidium had been preparing for the meeting between the government and SZOT. The trade unions are interested in comprehensive negotiations which would embrace a wide range of social and economic issues. The negotiations would require that the trade unions had a clear understanding of the economic situation of the country and the availability of necessary information. The spokesman also pointed out that inflation was expected to exceed the forecast level, so trade unions will have to ask for larger social political compensations than planned.

Parliamentarians Form Anti-Nagymaros Group

AU1005140589 Budapest MTI in English 1251 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—A provisional group of MPs has been formed to push for immediate suspension of the construction of the controversial Bos-Nagymaros dam Gyula Bubla, member of parliament, said at a press conference in Budapest on Tuesday.

Mr Bubla said a group of MPs made an attempt back in March to clear up the controversy around the dam, but they failed to have that parliamentary session accept their motion. The aim of the provisional group is to have the competent authorities provide MPs with accurate, detailed and reliable information on the dam project at the next—May 30—session of parliament.

Sixteen MPs constitute the core of the provisional group (the Hungarian parliament consists of 387 MPs) and Mr Bubla intends to inform parliament of the formation of their group at the current session opening today.

First Recall Vote on Member of Parliament Set

AU1005140789 Budapest MTI in English 1304 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) - As reported, the recall of Sandor Dauda, MP, has been proposed by more than 10 per cent of his constituents.

The Presidential Council accepted the proposal as legal and set the date of the ballot for June 3, 1989, the first ballot in Hungary to decide on the recall of an MP.

Ministry of Defense Holds News Conference

AU1005204989 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—A press conference was held on Wednesday in Budapest, in the Ministry of Defence. It was stated that the Hungarian People's Army is also taking a part in assisting the refugees arriving in Hungary from Romania. For instance, of the flats owned by the Hungarian People's Army, it is to offer 75 flats to the organs of the Ministry of the Interior handling the affairs of the refugees.

It was also stated that the 'no photographs allowed' signs found along Hungarian roads in the vicinity of military objects and barracks will be removed in the near future. In the age of satellites, said the ministry's spokesman, these signs have become obsolete.

In answer to a question, the spokesman said the relation between the armies of Hungary and Romania is based on cooperation that accords to the plans, and they agree in the maintenance of peace. The settlement of the political debate is the task of government.

'Reform Circle' Formed in Foreign Ministry

AU0905195389 Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—The reform circle of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry was founded in Budapest on Tuesday.

One of the founding members informed MTI that the decision to set up a forum, which would offer a possibility for employees who 'think reform' to hold open and direct exchanges, and to formulate their common position, has been in the offing for a long time among the communists at the Foreign Ministry. Lively in-house interest was also shown for the founding of the Foreign Ministry reform circle, as the reform way of thinking is not alien to Foreign Ministry staff who have extensive international experience. The Foreign Ministry party committee, which has the rights of a county committee, considers the new forum as its partner in the spirit of constructive cooperation.

The reform circle sees its most important task as the intensification of the reform way of thinking, and the promotion of democratic transformation realized with consensus in Hungary. Ministry staff are, at the same time, of the opinion that foreign affairs work offers a storehouse of experience to intensify and perfect the reform process.

Interior Minister Departs on USSR Visit

LD1005172589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Interior Minister Istvan Horvath has left for the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. The delegation that he is leading has been invited by the chairman of the USSR State Security Committee.

Tamas Beck, Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Meet

AU0905130089 Budapest MTI in English 1149 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—On Tuesday, Yvonne van Rooy, the foreign trade minister of the Netherlands, held talks in Budapest with the Hungarian minister of trade on the expansion of Hungarian-Dutch economic contacts, as well as the prospect of contacts between Hungary and EC and on GATT-related issues.

The Dutch minister arrived in the Hungarian capital on a three-day official visit last night.

Tamas Beck, the Hungarian minister of trade, drew his Dutch guest's attention especially to the prospects of contacts with Hungary, which would encourage the influx of foreign working capital, ministerial sources disclosed.

Considering that the Netherlands are among the major capital exporting countries, Mr Beck stated that the involvement in Hungary of the Dutch capital gives hope not only for expanding resources but for the transmission of up-to-date technical and company management knowledge.

In 1988, Hungarian exports to the Netherlands grew by 13.9 per cent and amounted to $121.7 million. (The corresponding figure in 1987 was $106.8 million.) Imports grew by 12.2 per cent to $163.9 million. (in 1987: $146.1 million.)

There are 60 cooperation agreements in force between Hungarian and Dutch companies, but only 14 are in the manufacturing sphere. These agreements are in the engineering, farming and food industries, as well as in the light and pharmaceutical industries. According to 1989 March figures, there are five Hungarian-Dutch JVs [joint ventures] in operation.

Tourist Gasoline Agreement Signed With Romania

AU1005075089 Budapest MTI in English 2136 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, May 09 (MTI)—Representatives of the Hungarian Ministry of Trade and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation signed an agreement on tourists' petrol allowance in Bucharest on Tuesday.

Under the agreement, Hungarian tourists travelling by car will once more be able to acquire petrol this year against coupons purchased in Romania in return for officially-exchanged local currency (lei).

Romanian tourists travelling by car to Hungary can purchase petrol for officially-exchanged forints.

New Budapest Commercial Radio Station To Open

AU1005090389 Budapest MTI in English 0815 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—A new commercial radio called Calypso is to start airing programmes on May 22 in Budapest.

The Hungarian radio (10 million forints), the British Multimedia Organisation (11 million forints) and the Hungarian Multimedia Studio (1 million forints) have established a limited company (total capital 22 million forints—$360,000) to run the new radio station. Its costs are to be met from commercials and various ventures. The organizers hope to have a balanced budget by the end of the first year.

Calypso is intended to function as an urban radio, supplying mainly Budapesters with regular information, music and commercials from 8 a.m until 7 p.m. The some thirteen disc jockeys will include some prominent pop performers.

Calypso intends to charge 5,000 forints a minute for a commercial if the order comes from a Hungarian company and 1,800 schillings for foreign customers. The minimum length of a commercial is half a minute.

While larger radio stations will put in a commercial at two to three days' notice, Radio Calypso expects to air them immediately.

Walesa Receives Award From Council of Europe

Appeals for Western Aid

AU1005135089 Warsaw PAP in English
1317 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Paris, May 10—Chairman of Solidarity Lech Walesa arrived in Strasbourg last night at the invitation of the Council of Europe—an organization affiliating 23 West European countries.

Walesa was received today by Secretary General of the Council Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, by new deputy chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Norway's Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg and met with new chairman of the council's parliamentary assembly Anders Bjorck.

Walesa met also with members of the Political Committee and of the Committee for Relations with European Non-member Countries. The meeting focused on the situation in Poland and the prospects for its further development.

Answering questions of West European parlimantarians, Walesa stressed many times that it would be impossible to overcome economic difficulties in Poland without economic assistance from the West. He appealed to the Western countries for their economic involvement in Poland which offers huge possibilities in that respect.

"The once notorious iron curtain went up, but the West is just peeping behind it and hesitating—it would like to get behind but is scared all the same," Walesa said.

Calls for Polish Unity

AU1005185089 Warsaw PAP in English
1841 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—Lech Walesa sent an appeal to Poles living abroad calling them to participate in the 1989 elections.

"There is one Polish nation—in the country and abroad. In the name of that unity, in the name of a common concern about our motherland, I call on Poles living abroad to participate in the 1989 elections," Walesa states. "This time a lot depends on us. By voting for the candidates of the citizens' committee 'Solidarity' you help the country, you support chances of the independent, democratic and just Poland. Poland must win these elections", the appeal ends.

Demands 'Speedy' Democratization

AU1005134289 Hamburg DPA in German
1100 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Strasbourg—In a ceremony during which he was awarded the human rights prize of the Council of Europe, Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa demanded the speedy and vigorous democratization of Poland. "However, on our road to democracy we must also be very careful to avoid a possible destabilization of the situation in Poland and Europe," Walesa said during the ceremony in Strasbourg on Wednesday [10 May]. The trade union leader received the award of the organization of states, together with the Vienna-based International Helsinki Association for Human Rights.

In his speech of thanks to the 177 deputies from the 23 Council of Europe member countries, Walesa stressed his country's "great historic chance to dismantle the barriers and chains of the Stalinist system. We want Poland to become an independent, democratic, and just country," said the Solidarity chairman, whose organization will take part in the Polish parliamentary elections in June.

Concerning the future of the Solidarity trade union, Walesa said that "we do not know whether we will be able to achieve our goals, even though we are determined to fight for our rights in a peaceful way. The only guarantees we have are the pledges made by the Polish Government." He expressed himself in optimistic terms about the support by the Polish people and by public opinion in West Europe. "I am convinced that Poland will regain its place in the European family of free and democratic states," said Walesa.

Walesa Attends Solidarity Executive Meeting

AU0505142989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
2 May 89 p 4

[PAP report: "Meeting of the 'Solidarity' National Executive Commission"]

[Text] There was a meeting of candidates to the Sejm and Senate put forward by regional "Solidarity" committees in Gdansk on 29 April. The meeting was attended by Lech Walesa. Bronislaw Geremek and Ryszard Bugaj presented the election program of the "Solidarity" Civic Committee, after which technical details concerning the election campaign were discussed.

On Saturday afternoon, the "Solidarity" National Executive Commission met in Gdansk.

Piotr Nowina-Konopka, spokesman of the "Solidarity" Regional Civic Committee in Gdansk, told PAP that the National Executive Commission had made changes to its structure. It would now consist of two components—a body of members permanently based in Gdansk, and a body of roving members. The National Executive Commission, said Nowina-Konopka, has empowered Ryszard Bugaj to take charge of work on creating an Institute of Socioprofessional Studies. The Commission has also appointed Jaroslaw Kaczynski chairman of a special commission which, in pursuance of the decisions of the "roundtable," is meant to adopt emblems for the trade unions. It has also been decided to set up a practical commission which will look after printing and communications. The chairman of this commission will be Grzegorz Boguta.

P. Nowina-Konopka said that Lech Walesa is going to Strasbourg on 9 May in order to receive the human rights prize awarded to him by the Council of Europe, and on 18 May he is going to Brussels to take part in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Solidarity Issues Statement on 'Bugged Room'

LD1105020689 Warsaw PAP in English
2331 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—The Solidarity Citizen's Committee Press Office issued the following statement:

"Microphones concealed under plaster were discovered at the headquarters of a local Solidarity Citizen's Committee in Slupsk last night. Immediately, the regional prosecutor's office in Slupsk was asked to start an investigation and the bugged room was sealed.

"The Interior Ministry and the office of the prosecutor-general were notified of the event. Prosecutor Szlachetka is said to be in charge of the investigation. The interests of Solidarity are represented by lawyer Anna Skowronska, counsel for the defence in many political trials, Solidarity candidate for the Senate.

"The bugging devices are being examined, photographed and analysed by independent experts from Gdansk before they are made available to the police.

"The Slupsk case sheds an unequivocal and distressing light on methods used in the electoral campaign by the coalition-government side. It has been once more confirmed that the state of the Polish People's Republic remains an instrument of the political monopoly.

"The Polish Watergate has generated an immense interest of world mass media. The ELECTION GAZETTE will report in detail on the course of the investigation and other circumstances related to the scandal."

In a related development, the press spokesman for the prosecutor's voivodship office in Slupsk, northern Poland, sent to PAP the following communique:

"In connection with a report by the Solidarity Citizen's Committee in Slupsk on the discovery at the headquarters of this committee on May 9 of an electronic installation suspected to be a bugging device I inform that the regional prosecutor in Slupsk started on May 10 an independent investigation into the case related to an offence punishable under Article no. 172 Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. The perpetrator of the offence may be sentenced to two years of imprisonment, restriction of personal liberty or fine. The investigation aims at explaining all circumstances mentioned by the report of the Solidarity Citizen's Committee in Slupsk. Public opinion will be informed on results of the proceedings."

'Eavesdropping Device' Found

AU1005131289 Hamburg DPA in German
1043 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw—An eavesdropping device has been found in the election committee offices of the Solidarity trade union in Stolp. A committee spokesman told DPA in a telephone conversation that the public prosecution initiated an investigation on Wednesday [10 May]. He said that experts had immediately examined the bugs, which were found on Tuesday evening [9 May]. Electronics specialists of the Solidarity trade union were present during the examination. The county prosecutor on Tuesday initially refused to investigate the case on Tuesday.

Jacek Moskwa, a spokesman for the Solidarity election committee, said in Warsaw that a complaint against the Stolp authorities would be lodged with the prosecutor general.

Geremek Discusses Challenge to Solidarity

PM1105100689 Paris LE MONDE in French
10 May 89 p 4

[Sylvie Kauffmann dispatch: "What Future For Solidarity?"]

[Text] Warsaw—After 7 years of clandestine existence and 2 months of harrassing negotiations, Solidarity, which is now legalized, is facing a challenge—that of fighting a "semi-democratic" election campaign while reorganizing as a trade union in the enterprises. This is rather ironical if you remember that for years the Polish Government refused to legalize Solidarity on the pretext that it was overstepping its trade union functions and had political aspirations! Today it is the government itself which is urging Solidarity to exercise political functions. Bronislaw Geremek, a close adviser to Lech Walesa, who has been confirmed as the opposition's main strategist throughout this period of preliminary negotiations, has a very simple analysis of this situation: "The government is seeking one partner because it is afraid of having several," he explained to us: For the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], it is a matter of survival.

Solidarity has agreed to ensure that survival for a transitional period which should be equivalent to the term of the parliament which emerges from the elections on 4 and 18 June, with the promise that the 1993 elections will be fully democratic. Meanwhile, according to Mr Geremek, a historian who was a PZPR member until 1968, the government could adopt two strategies.

"It could adopt a strategy of destruction: Because the government has failed to destroy Solidarity by repression, it will try to do so through the test of joint responsibility. And it could adopt a strategy which looks to the future: The party wishes to move toward democratic renewal, provided it can maintain power; it wants to maintain its power, but in a democratic context. With regard to the first strategy, we accept joint responsibility for the coming reforms, but certainly not for the present state of affairs. The real challenge for us is the second strategy which constitutes a new departure, even if it is a weak one, for the East European model."

This comment raises a simple and crucial question in both Warsaw and Budapest: Is the communist party capable of accepting democracy? Nobody has the answer because, as Mr Geremek stresses, "it has never happened anywhere."

Exercising democracy also presupposes a multiparty system—the Hungarians have started with that, at least in principle. The Polish opposition has chosen a more gradual approach: "We do not want to respond to this need too quickly," Professor Geremek remarked. "At present, the situation would be distorted by the PZPR's fear and by the influence of traditional political lines." Indeed, the Solidarity leaders also expect the results of the June elections to produce a kind of natural selection among the political forces in Poland.

New Departure Among the Peasants

"This vote," Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski, another Solidarity negotiator said, "will above all enable society to ratify the roundtable agreements which their critics described as elite agreements. If the elections are fair, they will also make it possible to assess the political forces." Nobody would now venture to predict the future nature of Solidarity which several officials would like to see moving toward becoming a "workers'" movement rather like the British Labor Party. For the time being, the "Solidarity Citizens' Committee," which backs the opposition candidates for which it is the only organized force, groups various social democratic, Christian democratic, liberal, pacifist, and even socialist forces.... What will happen after the June election? "Obviously," Lech Walesa said, "some parties will emerge, we must expect deep divisions before the following elections. How can an abstract unity be maintained? Today, we must win, tomorrow we will analyze."

Professor Stelmachowski, an expert in agrarian law, also sees an interesting phenomenon in Polish rural districts. "There is movement among the peasants," he said: "Rural regions which were passive in 1980-1981 are now active. The decision by the main leaders of Rural Solidarity (the independent farmers' association) to stand for election can be regarded as an initial step toward the creation of a peasants' party." This party would be different from the existing Peasants' Party, which is the PZPR's ally and which is participating with it in the elections, and from the post-war Polish Peasants' Alliance led by Mikolajczyk, which some people are now trying to revive, like the former Labor Party (with Christian Democratic leanings), although apparently without great success. This is another phenomenon which Hungary and Poland have in common—attempts by veterans to revive parties which existed before the communist regime are not inspiring the enthusiasm of the masses, still less of young people.

This is also a leap in the dark—one of the unprecedented experiments which the Polish opposition and government agree to carry out, although the risks for Solidarity are considerably greater. "We hope that all that will produce a different way of organizing political life, similar to Solidarity in the eighties," Bronislaw Geremek said, exhausted by the tension and sleepless nights of recent months. Like his friends, he knows that this fragile edifice, erected to build a new Poland, is likely to collapse if the Poles do not vote on 4 June.

Copper Miners at Lubin End 5-Day Strike

30-Percent Pay Increase

LD1105115789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] The strike by the copper basin miners ended shortly before midnight. The agreement between the trade unions and the combine management contains 15 points. Among other things, it includes a 30 percent pay raise and an increase in the bonus covered by the regulations and the pay principles. For work on off days—as provided for in the regulations—miners will receive wages which are 100 percent higher.

The trade unions are treating the agreement as a temporary solution. A draft of the new renumeration principles will be ready by the end of June.

The strikers announced that they will try to make up for production losses. Work will resume today at 1400.

Walesa Criticizes Strike

AU1105105089 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 (AFP)—Copper miners at Lubin, southwest Poland, returned to work Thursday ending a five-day stoppage with a wage increase settlement, a spokesman for the strikers said. The mine's 30,000 workers accepted a management offer of a 30 per cent wage increase and a 30 per cent production bonus, Jan Sugalski said.

The miners, who walked out Friday in what was to become the biggest strike in 10 years, had demanded a 50 per cent wage hike which they later boosted to 70 per cent.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa criticised the strike saying "these matters should be put to one side" until Poland's struggling economy is strengthened. Mr. Walesa sent a Solidarity representative for the mining industry, Alojzy Pietrzyk, to take part in talks to end the dispute. The authorities said when the strike began that it could lead to the closure of the mines. The government wants to close or sell off firms it considers unprofitable.

DPA Reports End of Strike

LD1105110589 Hamburg DPA in German
1024 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Approximately 20,000 miners today ended their strike after nearly 7 days at the copper mines of Lubin in Lower Silesia. After long and difficult negotiations, they agreed to management's proposal of a 30 percent wage increase. Some additional bonusses were also agreed to originally, the strikers had insisted on wage increases of 50 percent.

The Lubin strike was mainly broken up by nonunionized miners. Members of the communist-run trade union, the OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation], the independent trade union Solidarity, and nonunionized employers were on the industry-wide strike committee.

Shipping Enterprise Workers Threaten Strike

AU1005210689 Warsaw PAP in English
2053 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Szczecin, May 10—Due to the fact that negotiations over pay rises held here today between the board of managers of the shipping enterprise "Zegluga Szczecinska" and the strike committee in the enterprise's Swinoujscie chapter ended in a deadlock, the committee warned that if further negotiations failed to provide favourable solutions to the crew's claims, the workers would stage a four-hour warning strike on May 17th.

The strike would paralyse the boat traffic between residential districts of the town and its industrial part which are separated by the River Swina.

Jaruzelski Visits 'Days of Georgia' Expo

AU0905193289 Warsaw PAP in English
1906 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—President of the Council of State, PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC [Central Committee] First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski visited today exhibitions on show in the house of Polish-Soviet friendship staged as part of the "Days of Georgia in Poland."

Wojciech Jaruzelski was briefed on the cooperation of Georgian electronic industry with the Wroclaw scientific and technological milieu of this branch. He also toured an exhibition of two young Georgian sculptors.

Next, Jaruzelski met with the government delegation of Georgia, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Zurab Labakhua. The sides stressed the importance of the Georgian exhibition for bringing closer to Polish society the economic and cultural achievements and the history and the present day of Georgia. Sides also spoke of firm ties of friendship linking the Polish, Russian and Georgian nations which are solving together problems posed by contemporary processes of social and economic reforms.

PZPR Politburo Views Jaruzelski Visit to USSR

AU1005150989 Warsaw PAP in English
1222 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—The PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Political Bureau yesterday met to assess the socio-political situation in the country. Representatives of the government briefed it on the action being taken to stabilize and improve market supply.

The Political Bureau discussed the course and outcome of the national conference of delegates, pointing to the directions of implementing its decisions.

The national conference of delegates, in line with the requirements of the Statute, evaluated the achievements of the party since the 10th PUWP Congress and at the same time put to detail the program of work up to the 11th congress.

The debates of the conference pointed to the consolidation of party members and activists around the idea of national agreement, sociopolitical and economic reforms.

The electoral program of the PUWP is realistic and corresponds to social needs, it was stressed.

The Political Bureau reviewed the conclusions from the recent meeting with representatives of nationality associations held at the PUWP central committee.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the course of Wojciech Jaruzelski's working visit to Moscow, stressing its great significance for the further, comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet relations.

The Political Bureau welcomed information on the talk held with Mikhail Gorbachev which confirmed a unity of views and convergence of action being undertaken by both parties in the process of democratizing life and introducing reforms in Poland and the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau positively assessed the development of friendly relations between both parties and states.

Both leaders discussed the to-date results of the work of the joint commission of scientists researching "blank spots" in the history of Polish-Soviet relations, recommending an acceleration of work on yet open issues, and above all the issue of Katyn.

The Political Bureau positively assessed the course of talks on economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and planned long-term action which will be conducive to creating conditions for the deepening of advantageous, bilateral cooperation. Further high-level talks in the near future will be an expression of this.

Party Conference Ends, Adopts Documents

LD0605013489 Warsaw PAP in English
2354 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—The 2nd national conference of PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] delegates ended its two-day debates here today bringing as a result documents referring to the party's key problems and tasks.

The discussion, broken late in the evening on Thursday [4 May], was resumed on Friday morning. Member of PUWP CC [Central Committee] Political Bureau, Poland's Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski took the floor first.

In the afternoon the plenary discussion came to an end.

On the whole, the discussion lasted for 13 hours with 61 speakers from 48 voivodships addressing the forum. Over 50 speeches were put down in the minutes. Among those taking the floor there were 10 workers, 7 farmers, 8 representatives of scientific and educational circles, 6 representatives of culture and mass media as well as representatives of the health service, youth organizations authorities, OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions), management cadres and secretaries of the party organizations of various levels. Moreover, eight people spoke in response to other statements.

Next, the procedure of taking decisions on final documents of the conference started. On behalf of the resolutions and motions commission its chairman, member of the Political Bureau, PUWP, CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek presented proposals on the issue to the delegates.

Firstly, a document on realization of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress was adotped. It approves the activity of the PUWP Central Committee since the 10th congress stressing the fact that the decisions taken at the 10th CC Plenum provided conditions for a breakthrough in realization of the socialist renewal and national agreement in the spirit of the resolutions of the 9th and 10th congresses. The delegates express conviction that realization of the adopted decisions will be conducive to socio-political and economic development of Poland.

Next, the delegates adopted the electoral declaration.

An appeal of the national conference of PUWP delegates "on the 50th anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland and the outbreak of World War Two" is another document adopted by the forum. Addressed to all Poles, it appeals for a proper observance of the tragic date.

The delegates also passed the conference's stand on elimination of the remnants and consequences of Stalinism in Poland. It is in line with the 10th PUWP CC Plenum's stand on the issue and points to the necessity of providing efficient guarantees against come backs of the central-and-bureaucratic, anti-democratic system of managing the state, economy and society. It is, the document stresses, the party's political and moral duty.

Besides, the delegates adopted a resolution "On Natural Environment Protection" and "Poland in the Contemporary World". The latter one approves the international activity of the Central Committee which is in line with the policy worked out at the 9th and 10th congresses and stresses that the foreign policy and international activity are integral parts of the process of deep political and economic reforms pursued in Poland.

At the end of the debates Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed the conference.

Electoral Declaration Reported

LD0605014289 Warsaw PAP in English
2357 GMT 5 May 89

["PUWP Electoral Declaration (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—We are opening a new chapter in the history of Poland. Being aware of contemporary challanges we have undertaken a vast programme of political and economic transformations. The guarantee for its success is a fundamentally transformed party, new shape of its coalition alliances and the breakthrough in the shaping of agreement among key forces of nation achieved by the "round table".

The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] is the main initiator and guarantor of the democratic turn now taking place. We want to carry out the reconstruction of the Polish home together with our society's principal forces. Our aim is to shape a democratic, socialist political system in Poland, with parliament—the supreme authority in state—as its basic element. The party will exert influence on state policy through its representatives in the Sejm, Senate and people's councils.

Every citizen must have equal practical rights and unconstrained possibilities to coshape the country's image.

The PUWP defends the interests of people who live from their own work. We link the successful future of the country with efficiently functioning socialized industry and with economically energetic farms. The development of private enterprises should also considerably contribute to the national welfare.

Coming out in favour of fundamental reconstruction of Poland's economy, equality of chances of all its sectors of ownership, we will be faithful to ideals of the working class movement. Reforms must be a road leading to better living conditions of the working people, to social justice and social security. We reject arbitrary efforts to achieve profit in the sphere of science, culture, education, and health service. One must not waste anything that belongs to humanistic values of the political system and what the nation recognizes as its achievement.

We are in favour of multiplying national property, efficient work and of scientific and technical progress.

The PUWP does not have and will not have a programme other than service for the nation. We are creating efficient guarantees of sovereignty, independence and security of the motherland, permanence of borders, order, peace and democratic internal order.

We will be strengthening friendship and cooperation with our allies and broadly expand relations with other states. We want to continue to actively participate in healing international relations. We firmly stand in favour of Poland's opening to world markets. We will act to overcome the stalemate in the economic integration of socialist states.

Polish reforms should be crowned by a new constitution to be adopted by Poland's parliament due to be elected in June.

Spokesman, Delegates Meet Media

*LD0605015189 Warsaw PAP in English
2304 GMT 5 May 89*

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—On the second day of the national conference of PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] delegates newsmen had two opportunities to meet with the PUWP CC [Central Committee] spokesman, Jan Bisztyga, and a group of participants in the debates at press conferences organized in the press centre "Interpress" here.

Reporters asked questions concerning, among other things, the attitude of the PUWP towards the opposition. "In my speech," answered the first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Wloclawek (Central Poland) Krystian Luczak, "I said that we and Solidarity are wiser with the experiences of the past years. We have all learned a lot and we together have no other choice than to implement the agreement reached at the Round Table."

Asked about the so-called horizontal links within the party, Prof Hieronim Kubiak from the Jagiellonian University stated that they were currently a reality because they mirrored the natural diversity of experiences of various milieux in the party. "Only a leadership which keeps something secret or is in the situation of an 'acute political barricade' when the ranks must be tightened may fear the agreements between basic party bodies of the same milieux," Kubiak said.

"The internal diversification of a political movement," stated Kubiak answering another question, "is a measure of its vitality. The development of political life within PUWP will be showing, I think, such a diversity, giving it a natural character and strength."

Commenting on the results of the conference after it had been over, the CC spokesman said the party had proved that the most important thing today is not words, not debates, but acts. The motto "party in action" so strongly emphasized at the conference must become a fact and the basic instrument of party functioning.

The national conference of delegates has in a way sealed the decisions of the 10th PUWP CC Plenary Meeting. The party is no longer afraid of changes: Its fears are about their implementation, which creates a new situation. The debate has shown that workers accept the notion of intra-systemic opposition but they fear the symptoms of emerging anti-systemic opposition.

The national conference of delegates demonstrated the unity of the party, not a formal one but unity in struggle for an election victory, the spokesman said. This means acceptance of pluralism, variety of ideas and outlooks but, at the same time, of concerted action and solidarity in this most important political campaign in Polish history, through which the party will go.

Journalists also asked about the premises of the conference resolution concerning the clean-up of the relics and consequences of Stalinism in Poland. The aim of the document is to expose all the mechanisms which led to deviations of that time and to guarantee that the PUWP will never allow such practices to repeat. The resolution is a kind of fuse preventing any force now or in future from running back into similar practice.

Conference Issues Resolution

*LD0605174889 Warsaw PAP in English
1626 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—The resolution on materialization of the resolution of the 10th PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Congress passed by the National Conference of PUWP delegates, which wound up here yesterday, reads:

1. The National Conference of PUWP delegates approves the activities of the Central Committee [CC] in the period after the 10th congress. It notes that the decisions of the 10th CC plenary meeting provided conditions for a breakthrough in the implementation of socialist renewal and national agreement in the spirit of the resolutions of the 9th and 10th congresses. Referring to the attainments of the round table, the conference voices the conviction that, despite the existing differences, the implementation of the jointly adopted decisions will serve the socio-political progress and economic development of socialist Poland.

2. The conference accepts "The report on the Implementation of the Resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress," "Report on the Work of the Central COmmittee, Political Bureau, Secretariat, and PUWP CC task committees," and "Report on the Work of the Central Control-Audit Committee of the PUWP."

3. The conference expresses full support to the adopted course for radicalisation of economic reforms. It draws attention to the need of securing coherence in legislative and economic works in the direction of creating more stable conditions for the functioning of enterprises. The process of economy reforming should comprise conclusions following from the report of the party-government committee for the review and modernisation of the organisational structures of the economy and state.

4. The conference accepts to its knowledge proposals of changes in the system of social allowances and a draft of immediate measures for the years 1989-90, submitted by the Council of Ministers, and it recommends that the opinions and motions forwarded in the discussion be allowed for in further work on the reform of social policy.

The conference finds it necessary to start work on a comprehensive programme of state social policy which, apart from changes in the social policy, should include problems of employment and work protection, health protection, and welfare protection, housing, education, culture, and the control of social ills. A comprehensive programme of social policy should be subject to nationwide consultation and presented during the 11th PUWP Congress.

5. The conference accepts the evaluations and conclusions included in the programmatic report delivered by the Political Bureau and in the address of PUWP Central Committee 1st Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, and it takes them as a guideline for party members, organisations, and committees in the period before the 11th PUWP Congress.

6. The conference recognizes the need to make changes in the "PUWP programme" that would allow for the changes occurring in the poliical and economic system and in public life. The conference also confirms the indispensability of the formulation of proposals for changes in the PUWP statute leading to modernisation of the party model. The conference puts the Central Committee under the obligation to submit the drafts of both documents for party-wide discussion and to submitting them to the 11th PUWP Congress.

Baka Meets With Members of Party Teams

AU1005214289 Warsaw PAP in English
2134 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—Political Bureau member, CC [Central Committee] secretary Wladyslaw Baka met here today with economists, experts in organization and management, and sociologists, all of them party members, associated in the department-secretariat of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC science and education commission.

Baka negated the fatalistic and simplified interpretation of the economic changes under way in Poland. Particularly the 1980's did not confirm the cycle of reform failures and the constant recurrence of the following phases of tensions: decentralization reforms-return of centralization, he said.

Political changes initiated by the 9th extraordinary congress of the PUWP have been instrumental to economic changes while binding laws provide institutional guarantees of the ongoing reforms which impedes the return to the old tracks of management.

In economic actions one must not resort to voluntarism of acceleration, "one cannot assume that the sooner the better", Baka said and in this context referred to the outcomes of the "round table" debate and charged that particular obstinacy accompanied the promotion of the opinion that political concessions bought economic ones. It is not so. In fact the attainments of the "round table" are the confirmation of the party line and "the screening with the opposition spotlight" of the strategy approved of in the plan of economic consolidation, said Baka.

Italian President Cossiga Continues Visit

Agreements Signed

AU1005180689 Warsaw PAP in English
1755 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—After a meeting between President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Italian President Francesco Cossiga, Polish Foreign Minister Tadesuz Olechowski and his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti signed four intergovernmental agreements:

—agreement on the beaming of the first programme of the Italian television to Poland,
—agreement concerning the promotion and protection of investments,
—protocol on holding regular political consultations between Poland and Italy,
—agreement concerning the rescheduling of Poland's foreign debt.

Meets With Rakowski, Walesa

LD1105125189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1200 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] President Cossiga was a guest today at a lunch given by Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. In the Italian Embassy building, the president received Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa. Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti took part in the conversation.

President Cossiga also went sightseeing in Warsaw today.

Denmark Bans Employment of Seasonal Workers
AU1005152389 Warsaw PAP in English
1505 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Copenhagen, May 10—Danish Minister of Labour Henning Dyremose issued a decision banning the possibility of employment this summer of Polish seasonal workers, who travelled to Denmark each year to pick strawberries and other fruits.

The decision was taken at the initiative of the Socialist People's Party whose representatives have many times protested against the exploitation of this source of low-paid work force. Spokesman for the party stressed that employment of people without official work permits was in contradiction to regulations in force in all the EEC states.

NATO Delegation Visits Szczecin Regiment
LD0505125189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Szczecin—Members of the North Altantic Assembly subcommission for Eastern European affairs are in Szczecin. Half an hour ago they ended their visit to the Otokar Jarosz Fifth Kolobrzeg Mechanized Regiment, a unit that forms part of the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces.

The guests acquainted themselves with the conditions in which Polish soldiers live and train and observed them in action on the training ground next to the barracks. Right now they are the guests of Szczecin Viovoda, Stanislaw Malec.

Defense Minister Comments on Victory Day
LD0805215489 Warsaw PAP in English
2110 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—In his interview for PAP on the eve of the 44th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, Poland's Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki said:

Poland was one of the sixty one states taking part in World War Two. But due to the nature and scope of this country's share in the struggle against fascism Poland's contribution to the victory was unique. Poland was the first country to put up an armed resistance to the invasion of Nazi Germany. In autumn 1939, extensive and devastating military operations took place in all Poland. We observe the 50th anniversary of this painful experience this year.

After five years, military operations rolled over the Polish territory again, but this time they were marked by a liberation movement. During the time that passed from the first day of World War Two till the last one Polish soldiers fought nearly on all its fronts as well as in the strong and well-organized resistance movement. The Polish nation generally opposed violence, not only on battle fields but also in all spheres of life, thus struggling longer than any other state of the anti-Nazi coalition.

Memory of the six million who fell and were murdered during these struggles is still vivid. While fighting for our own affairs we were struggling for others' affairs and rights as from the first day of the war we understood that struggle against fascism is a particular mission, an universal and humanitarian one.

Such an attitude brought us recognition and became one of the sources of Poland's international prestige. We are proud today, that this reborn Polish Army was one of the two armies which conquered the capital of the Third Reich.

The battles of World War Two were fought on the territories of 40 states and it would be difficult to find a place where either Polish soldiers or resistance movement members were not present. Thus the same tribute should be paid to all our compatriots from all the fronts of World War Two, as combat glory cannot be differentiated either by dates or the more by geographical regions. We are paying tribute today with great reverence to soldiers of September 1939, to soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, to members of the armed resistance movement in Poland and many European countries, to Warsaw insurgents and to soldiers who with the Red Army liberated Polish towns and delineated the borders on the Odra River.

We practically manifest such a conviction in the course of observations held to mark such significant anniversaries, and in education work in the Army. We change, for instance, a concept of presentation of Polish armed traditions on the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw. We are giving some military units historical names and we are naming others after outstanding commanders, merited for struggles against fascism, including those who were either forgotten or—due to various reasons—rarely mentioned. We are restoring dignity and good name to all who were unjustly wronged.

The Victory Day provides a good occasion to reaffirm that every drop of Polish blood shed in the struggle against fascism, that every action, and sacrifice of life have the most appropriate place in national remembrance and in the glorious tradition of the Polish Armed Forces—the Army I have had honour to serve in since the war and for which I bear today commander's responsibility.

Congress of War Victims Discusses Compensation
AU0505143089 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
2 May 89 p 12

[PAP report: "The First National Congress of the Association of Poles Injured by the Third Reich Held a Meeting"]

[Excerpts] The first national congress of the Association of Poles Injured by the Third Reich met in Warsaw on 29

April. This organization consists of 1 million people entitled to damages for persecution and slave labor during World War II. The Association is to represent them.

Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, chairman of the provisional main board, said that there is an adequate legal and moral basis for such a claim. Just because Poland has given up its claims to war reparations does not mean that the country is not entitled to compensation for other kinds of harm, he said. In its October 1969 memorandum to the United Nations, the government said that the question of compensation had still not been resolved, and was still open. In turn, during his visit to Bonn in 1972, the Polish foreign minister of the time said that bilateral talks on this subject were essential. Nevertheless, the FRG Government never offered to commence such talks, using the absence of a peace treaty with Germany as an excuse. Other efforts by us, including memoranda from the Foreign Ministry in December 1986 and September 1988, also did not achieve the expected results. [passage omitted]

The lack of a comprehensive legal settlement of the issue does not mean that Poland has not received any compensation at all, said Prof Ozdowski. In 1972, the FRG Government paid Poland DM100 million as compensation for pseudomedical experiments, and 3 years later it paid a so-called invalidity pension supplement of DM1.3 billion. However, neither of these payments can be considered adequate compensation. The right of Poles to receive damages for their suffering is based on human honor and the inviolability of human rights, said J. Ozdowski. Ozdowski mentioned numerous international legal instruments which provide a basis for Polish claims. However, none of them deal in detail with how to apply for compensation and how it should be paid, as a result of which the FRG has been able to avoid paying compensation to this very day. [passage omitted]

A vote on membership of the main board was held. Jerzy Ozdowski was appointed chairman of the Association. Professor Alfons Klafkowski was appointed chairman of the Association's Programmatic Council.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 26 Apr-1 May

AU0505120189 [Editorial report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 27 April to 2 May reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Jozef Czyrek and Tadeusz Olechowski received William Waldegrave, British minister of state for foreign affairs, on 26 April. (27 Apr 89 p 2)

State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski attended the Fifth Congress of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth on 26 April. (27 Apr 89 p 1) He received Guiliano Vassaili, Italian justice minister, on 1 May. (2 May 89 p 2)

Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann on 27 April. (28 Apr 89 p 2)

Politburo member Manfred Gorywoda visited Pskow on 27 April. (28 Apr 89 p 2)

Politburo member Iwona Lubowska attended a meeting of the Central Committee Commission for Work Among Intelligentsia Circles in Warsaw on 27 April. (28 Apr 89 p 3)

Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the National Trade Union Confederation, met with trade unionists in Szczecin on 28 April. (29-30 Apr 89 p 4) He met with Jozef Oleksy, minister of trade union affairs, on 29 April, in order to discuss government-trade union cooperation. (2 May 89 p 4)

Politburo member Janusz Reykowski was awarded a trophy in the form of an anvil for his efforts toward national accord by the "Kuznica" ("Forge") Society in Krakow on 26 April. (27 Apr 89 p 2)

Politburo member Zdzislaw Swiatek attended an awards ceremony for the best miners in Leszczyny on 27 April. (28 Apr 89 p 2)

Central Committee Secretary Leszek Miller met with delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Warsaw on 27 April. (27 Apr 89 p 2)

Ceausescu To Visit CSSR 'Second Decade of May'

AU1005180889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1989—The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, will pay a friendly working visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the second decade of May at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

CSSR National Day, Relations With Romania Noted

AU1005142089 Bucharest LUMEA No. 18 in Romanian 4 May 89 p 22

["9 May—a Holiday for the Czechoslovak People"]

[Excerpts] There are events of crucial importance, genuine landmarks in the historical developments in the life of each people and of each state. Such an event is the commemoration of 9 May 1945 for the Czechoslovak people when, together with the victory against Hitlerite fascism, Czechoslovakia's struggle for freedom also ended. The May revolution of the Czech people and the Slovak National Insurrection, organized and led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, marked the culminating point of the economic and political armed struggle against the fascist occupiers and their collaborators, and lent the national liberation struggle a profoundly revolutionary nature, which, on the basis of later developments, led to the victorious conclusions of the national and democratic revolution. [passage omitted]

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia were raised to a higher stage in the years of socialist construction. Vigorously stimulated by the common system and goals, these relations developed intensively at various levels—political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and in the international arena in the struggle for security and cooperation on our continent, for progress and peace throughout the world.

The major role in developing Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation has been played by the two communist parties of our countries. They have worked and continue to work to constantly expand and intensify relations between the two countries. Within this framework, of great importance are the meetings and talks at the summit level—which have become traditional—as well as the understandings concluded on those occasions. Thus, the summit talks held in Bucharest last year between the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade Milos Jakes, once again emphasized the common determination of the two parties to continue to expand Romanian-Czechoslovak relations on the whole, and to make efforts to implement the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. In the current stage, special emphasis is placed on expanding production sharing and specialization. The relations between our governments, parliaments, and mass and civic organizations and exchanges of experiences in various areas of socialist construction continue to expand.

Romania and Czechoslovakia also cooperate in the international arena, side by side with the other socialist countries and the advanced and realistic forces everywhere, thus contributing to the efforts aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat, achieving disarmament, and at achieving detente, understanding, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Authorities 'Harrass' Former Foreign Minister

AU1005103789 Hamburg BILD in German 10 May 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Harassment of Civil Rights Activist"]

[Text] Bucharest—Former Romanian Foreign Minister Manescu, who is now a civil rights activist, has to leave his apartment. He has been assigned a new one by the authorities, purely to harass him. They want to separate Manescu from his neighbor who procures the medication that Manescu urgently needs for his heart disease.

SFRY's Suvar Thanks Ceausescu for Greetings

AU0905194289 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 89 p 5

[Message from Stipe Suvar, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

I convey to you most cordial thanks for the greetings that you extended to me on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

I take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the LCY and the RCP, and to express our wish to continue to develop these relations for the benefit of our people and in the interest of peace and social progress.

Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Presidium

Iranian President Thanks Ceausescu for Message

AU0905190889 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 89 p 5

[Message of thanks from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu for greetings on Islamic Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

I would like to thank you for your message of greetings conveyed to us on the occasion of the anniversary of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

I extend wishes for well-being and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Ceausescu Cables Egyptian President on Birthday

AU0805131989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 89 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on birthday]

[Text] To Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo

The anniversary of your birthday gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you most sincere and cordial greetings.

Likewise, I convey to you wishes for good health and personal happiness and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Egyptian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Reception Held on Israeli Independence Day

AU1005182789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1989—On the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the State of Israel, that country's ambassador to Bucharest Yosef Govrin gave a reception on Wednesday, 10 May.

The attendance included members of the Romanian Government, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of other ministries and central institutions, men of letters and artists, journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

SCINTEIA Commemorates Israel's National Day

AU1005124689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 10 May 89

["Romanian Press Marks National Day of Israel State"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/5/1985—Marking the national day of the State of Israel, the Romanian press of May 10 carries the congratulatory telegram sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion to the Israeli head of state Hayim Herzog and informs about the telegram sent by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. Editor's notes evince the significance of the feted event—the proclamation of Israel's state independence—the achievements of the Israeli people along the path of economic and social progress and the Romanian-Israeli links.

In the spirit of its policy of peaceful coexistence with all states, whatever their social system, SCINTEIA writes, Romania established and has developed political and economic links with Israel, in keeping with common interests, the general requisites of the cause of international understanding. Summit contacts and at other levels between the two countries along the years were opportunities to examine the possibilities to expand bilateral cooperation and reassert Romania's principled position on the settlement of the Mideast conflict. Romania has always been for the negotiated settlement of the complex problems in this part of the world. President Nicolae Ceausescu consistently pointed out that a global settlement should be reached to lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, including the right to the creation of its own state—a sine-qua-non of any sort of settlement—the ensurance of integrity, sovereignty and security of all states in the region.

As an expression of this principled, consistent position, Romania considers that it is high time to convene an international conference on the Mideast problems with the participation of the newly-created Palestinian state and of Israel alike, which should should lead to the achievement of a lasting and just peace in that part of the world. Such a settlement would make an important contribution to the cause of general peace, to the progress and welfare of all people in the region, SCINTEIA winds up.

Message Sent to Ceausescu on 2 May Youth Day

AU0705144189 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 89 pp 1, 4

[Message sent "To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 2 May—Youth Day"]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: At this time of political fervor and vigorous creative upsurge occasioned by Labor Day and Youth Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania, fully united in thought and action, the young generation in our homeland expresses heartfelt sentiments of boundless love, great esteem, and appreciation harbored for you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, excellent leader of our nation on the bright road of socialism and communism, supreme symbol of revolutionary work and life, visionary creator of our party's and state's entire domestic and foreign policy, and tireless promoter of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

With profound feelings, all young people in our homeland express—on this wonderful occasion, too—their warm gratitude for your heroic and long-standing revolutionary activity placed with love and dedication in the service of the great ideals of the workers class and of our entire nation, and in the service of progress and the many-sided development of Romania for the prosperity and happiness of our socialist nation, and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Now, when our entire nation is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the big antifascist and antiwar patriotic demonstration of 1 May 1939, in the organization and holding of which you played a decisive role, our homeland's young generation pays homage with profound respect and boundless esteem to your boldness and dedication to mobilizing the workers class and youth for firm action against social exploitation and fascism, to your fearlessness and dignity during the underground years, and to the matchless example of courage and steadfastness, sacrifice and heroism you set for our entire revolutionary, communist movement.

On this occasion, too, with enthusiasm in our hearts we want to voice the feelings of profound gratitude of all young people in Socialist Romania for the excellent conditions for work, life, training, and for our many-sided assertion created due to your concern in the era of great socialist accomplishments unequaled throughout our history, the era which, with justifiable patriotic pride, we call the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era." We also want to express the boundless adherence with which the young generation is following your bright example in communist work and life devoted to the cause of our homeland's progress and prosperity.

We also want to express to the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent militant of the party and state, politician, and scientist of wide international recognition, warmest sentiments of great appreciation and respect for her particular contribution to implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to the progress of Romanian science, education, and culture, and for the constant attention paid to the revolutionary, communist raising and education of the young generation, and to promoting the humanist aspect of science and the noble ideals of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we report that, in constantly giving priority to youth's revolutionary, communist education through work and for work on the basis of the program for the participation in 1989 of the young generation in some of our country's socioeconomic projects through patriotic work, we have made our contribution to the accomplishment of some comprehensive production, research, and design projects, we have worked to acquire and apply in practice the most modern achievements of science and technology of today, and we have worked to ensure the constant professional integration and improvement of each young person, thus fulfilling—in honor of May Day and Youth Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania—50 percent of the annual plan on patriotic work of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania.

This year's great historic and political events of our people and party, the 50th anniversary of the big antifascist and antiwar patriotic demonstration of 1 May 1939—to the organization and holding of which you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, made a decisive contribution—the 100th anniversary of the proclamation of May Day as the international day of solidarity of the working people, the 45th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944, and the 14th RCP Congress give an impetus to the Union of Communist Youth to continue and expand the process of revolutionary, patriotic, and communist education of the young generation by cultivating in each youth's awareness deep-rooted appreciation for the heroic past of our people, party, and of the progressive, revolutionary movement of the workers class, as well as legitimate pride for the noteworthy and unequaled achievements of our socialist nation in the bright era opened by the Ninth RCP Congress.

Expressing, on this occasion, too, our complete adherence to our party's and state's profoundly humane foreign policy, whose excellent and tireless promoter you are, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we want to voice our great satisfaction at and gratitude for the fact that the peace initiatives of Socialist Romania and of its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is being recognized everywhere as the hero of peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations, enjoy great prestige and response throughout the world.

At this time of celebration and of enthusiastic upsurge, we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will work with determination, revolutionary and communist responsibility, and with dedication and patriotism to unflinchingly fulfill the tasks set for us in the decisions of the recent forums of our workers revolutionary democracy, thus making our contribution to commendably fulfilling all plan indicators for 1989 and for the whole 5-year plan, and welcoming the national holiday of the Romanian people and the 14th RCP Congress with noteworthy results for the constant prosperity of our dear free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth

Foreign Debts, Economic Dependence Viewed

AU1005165789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 89 p 6

[Gh. Cercelescu article "Foreign Debts—a Factor for Deepening Economic and Political Dependence"]

[Excerpts] Within the framework of Socialist Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent concerns with approaching and solving the major problems confronting humanity today in a new and democratic way, a special place is held by the processes and trends in the world economy. "As is known," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, "from 1980 up to now the world economic situation has been very complex and serious. The situation of the developing countries deteriorated constantly, their foreign debts exceeding $1.3 billion." [passage omitted]

The problem of foreign debts is the essence of these difficulties. Foreign financial commitments have become an unbearable burden for numerous debtors: More than 60 developing countries, that is one out of two, can no longer cope with their debts when they are due and therefore cannot repay their installments, and have to resort to rescheduling them.

After the outbreak of the foreign debt crisis in 1982, the developing countries made great efforts to overcome the financial deadlock. [passage omitted]

No obvious progress has been made in the past 6 years in solving the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries. On the contrary, the situation of debtors is more difficult today than it was at the beginning of the crisis. According to the World Bank records, from 1982-88 the foreign debts of the developing countries increased more than 50 percent. [passage omitted]

Foreign debts do not only lead to the expansion of the phenomenon of underdevelopment and to the widening of the gaps between rich and poor countries, but they also contribute to increasing the dependence of the latter group of states on the first. [passage omitted]

This clearly proves the correctness of our country's option to repay its foreign debt in the shortest time possible. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his speech to the recent plenum, to pay off the foreign debt has required great efforts, but only through its elimination will we be able to ensure our country's full economic and political independence. [passage omitted]

Owing to inordinately high interests, international credits have lost the function for which they were created. They are no longer profitable for either production or goods turnover. [passage omitted]

Romania will no longer resort to foreign credits in the future. This does not mean that our country will narrow down its economic relations and cooperation with other states. On the contrary, once important financial resources no longer flow toward credit banks, but are invested in the national economy, our country will be able to increase its production and international exchange. "Along with the elimination of the foreign debt," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech to the plenary sessions of the democratic forums in November 1988, "Romania must firmly engage in important actions of production sharing, and actively participate in achieving a new world economic-financial system based on full equity and equality and on mutual advantage." Following such a political line, our country bears in mind both the promotion of Romanian economic interests and the creation of a favorable framework for broad international cooperation as an indispensable prerequisite for the socioeconomic progress of all peoples.

Soviet Academician: Nonaligned No Longer Allies

*AU1005180789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1733 GMT 10 May 89*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)—The Soviet Union no longer believes that the nonaligned are natural allies of socialist countries and has adopted a stand that they are a "global independent factor in international relations," vice-president of Moscow's Academy of Diplomacy Dr Boris Smelnov [spelling as received] said in Belgrade today.

Smelnov, who held a lecture at the Belgrade Institute of International Policy and Economy, said that there are similarities between new thinking in the Soviet Union and some ideas in the movement of nonalignment, which include interdependence of the development of all countries, the universal principle of coexistence in foreign policy and the security based on mutual interests.

Smelnov praised the contribution of the nonaligned to global disarmament, especially in the United Nations. He said, however, that since the nonaligned are arming themselves, he feared that this could create a paradoxical situation in which those who had contributed to the settlement of the problem the most could become a problem themselves.

Suvar Discusses Societal Relations, Crises

*AU1105083789 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
5 May 89 p 4*

[M. Lucic report: "The Country—An Arena for Verbal Wars"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 May—Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] spoke this evening in the full to a bursting Skenderija Hall in Sarajevo at a discussion forum on the topic "Yugoslavia at This Moment —Real and Fake Problems." The discussion forum was organized by the Djuro Pucar Stari Marxist Study Center and the Skenderija Youth Center.

Much more unfavorably than by the economic crisis, relations in society and the state of consciousness are effected by the political climate and relations in the country which smell more of destruction and fear than they instill optimism and inspire people to work, production, and development, stressed Suvar. We are wasting the huge energy that exists at all organized levels of social life, and particularly in the LCY, on national vanity fairs, on conflicts between political leaderships and cultural elites, on national-state euphoria, and nationalistic escalations under the guise of concern for one's own people and against one or another of our peoples. Our country has become an arena for verbal wars, rallies and meetings, condemnations and quarrels, demagogic threats and promises, the politicization of everything and anything, and of outbursts of consciousness, emotions, and passions from the past which we thought we had finally overcome with the victory of the socialist revolution.

Suvar stressed that we had unfortunately become a country of all possible irrational divisions and paralyzing conflicts. For its part, and particularly in recent years, this has pushed us even more into a position of economic and cultural inferiority both domestically and internationally. We were once very proud of what we were, of what we had done and achieved but today we are ashamed of what we are, of what we are preoccupied with, and of the fact that we are incapable of turning around the course of events. Instead of exporting quality products, knowledge, and democratic achievements to the world, said Suvar, we have become well-known for exporting our conflicts and quarrels. Unfortunately the world increasingly looks on Yugoslavia as a country of demonstrations and meetings, violence, squabbles, ethnic conflicts, and duped peoples.

We are all preoccupied with both bitterness and anger and all of us, or almost all of us, have been imbued with the feeling that, as we are at the moment, we are unable to carry out new ideas and any undertakings which rehabilitate Yugoslav socialism and its once attractive force in our eyes and in those of others. Indeed, added Suvar, many people in our country think that it is possible to turn things around by way of simple solutions, the establishment of order, merciless retaliation against culprits who are generally in leaderships, the creation of a strong federal state, and even by scrapping the republics and provinces, conducting constant political campaigns to search for culprits, leading people into the streets and replacing leaderships, and constantly "unmasking" and attacking the state, the party, and institutions.

According to Stipe Suvar, one of the obsessions to which many people in this country are slaves, is that Yugoslavia can be a monolithic and harmonious country. It is a country of differences in which peoples and regions, cultures and religions, traditions and mentalities have their own peculiarities. A policy cannot be a progressive or effective policy if it conceals and smothers all these peculiarities but, on the contrary, it can only be one if it recognizes these differences and channels them in the direction of more human relations and freer people and nations.

Suvar emphasized that some people think that all means are allowed to be used if they lead to the aim of their political line and if the people supposedly want it that way. According to these people, Yugoslavia should be preserved and strengthened regardless of its social structure, that is to say, regardless of whether its peoples and nationalities generally feel good, free, and equal and whether they see a more favorable future.

According to some others, said Suvar, it is time for us to separate and for those who are supposedly much more civilized, democratic, and tolerant, who work better, and could have much more if they were not forced to give anything to the others in this Yugoslavia, to go their own way and find a place in Europe and the world away from a community in which regulations are allegedly imposed by Balkan barbarians. We should especially not be surprised that the world is nowadays increasingly writing about a possible disintegration or split of Yugoslavia because thoughts about a split also exist in Yugoslavia itself. In a word, said Suvar at the end, there is a political life in our country at the moment which paralyzes and compromises us more than it turns us toward the real problems of economic recovery, the democratization of society, and a response to challenges in the development of the modern world bearing in mind the fact that we are increasingly lagging behind.

Stipe Suvar this evening also answered about 10 questions asked by the audience. One of the interesting ones concerned the "Kecmanovic case": Who should be believed more when today's statement by Stane Dolanc contradicts the statement by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency? Suvar replied that a great affair had been made out of this case and at this moment the political and moral consequences were difficult to foresee. He thought that we should wait for the report by the SFRY Assembly commission. If we do not believe this commission then we have no one else to believe. He added that as far as he knew, several security services had cooperated on this case.

In reply to a question about what he thought about moral-political suitability, Suvar said that the category of moral-political suitability was unnecessary, particularly because moral-political suitability is not the only thing at variance with the Constitution and laws. One of the questions was how did Stipe Suvar explain his words "to call a spade a spade." Suvar explained that he had said that prior to the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee when there had been demands for his replacement. He explained that he had at that time prepared a speech and intended to have an open discussion but, as he put it, the LCY Central Committee Presidium rejected this speech. Suvar then added: "I was thus probably left without a spade to call anything."

Suvar also replied to the question from one person from Sarajevo about when he would allow posters and badges of him to be printed. This is a harmless thing and many soccer players and singers have such things. He said that he was personally affected when he had read in the paper that one man who had insulted him and another who had insulted Slobodan Milosevic had been charged with misdemeanor offenses. He said that he was also astounded when he read in the paper that the doorman at a work organization had been given a 2-month prison sentence because he had taken down a picture of a man. As far as I am concerned, I think that people can take down and put away pictures of whoever they want, apart from one, the picture of Josip Broz Tito, said Suvar.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Dolanc Could Not Have Known

As regards the Kecmanovic case, Suvar stressed that the Assembly commissions for overseeing the security service will soon analyze all the facts. He added that Stane Dolanc, as president of the Council, could not have known all the details of this case.

Suvar Comments on Reform, Transformation of LCY

LD1005115889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG)—Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, spoke this evening at a meeting of the veterans of the Zagreb municipality of Tresnjevka on the current political juncture in the country, as well as on the preparations for the forthcoming League of Communists [LC] Congress.

Suvar pointed out that the carrying out of the three reforms, which we decided in favor of at the first LCY Conference, is the fundamental task of the party, and that it is necessary to create political conditions for the reform. Among these one of the most important tasks is the reform of the LCY so that it will again become a force which opens up prospects for society, bears new ideas, and creates new concepts. In this, the LC should free itself from its monopoly position as a state party and should allow the economy to work more independently in accordance with market laws and without political tutorship.

Speaking about the preparations for the forthcoming LCY Congress, Dr Stipe Suvar stressed that they are intense. The LCY Central Committee has not adopted a report entitled "The Transformation of the LCY." It will be received soon and at the latest by the end of May by all LCY basic organizations. The all-party debate on this document will last until 15 September. After that the results of a public debate will be summed up and the report will be endorsed as a document for a long-term process of the transformation of the LCY.

Dr Stipe Suvar went on to recall that he is not in favor of an extraordinary congress of the LCY. It is not logical that in an environment where the calls for an extraordinary congress are strongest nobody thinks of holding their own extraordinary congress. For example, there is the emergency situation in Kosovo, but Kosovo Communists are not proposing to hold their own extraordinary conference. Kosovo is part of Serbia and communists in that republic did not propose holding an extraordinary congress either. Apart from Montenegro, all other republican LC's will hold their regular LC Congress, and the Army party organization will hold a regular conference.

This conflict about whether the forthcoming congress is extraordinary or not does not seem that big and the public has begun to see it as proof that the party top and the LCY are exhausting themselves on a silly matter. This is not insignificant, Dr Suvar stressed. But at the time when we agreed about the theme and about preparing the congress according to the statute, everything surrounding the congress procedure's following the statute and is regular. Only its title is stuck—extraordinary. And now, in this situation, we just had to make a compromise. I personally think that we should no longer exhaust ourselves on this issue. It is the regularity of the congress in following the statute that is important.

But behind this looms the danger that in preparing the congress the psychology of an emergency situation is constantly present, as well as extraordinary and illusory expectations from the congress. Instead, we should turn toward real issues and primarily toward improving the situation in the LCY itself.

The problem in our society is not that people can speak freely and act democratically, but in the fact that we have a great deal of irresponsible democracy, Dr Stipe Suvar pointed out.

At the first party conference, Suvar continued, we decided in favor of self-managing political pluralism. But we did not decide in favor of the restoration of a classical multiparty system, rather of full freedom of a political initiative within the framework of the Constitution and the Socialist Alliance. Other sociopolitical organizations, Dr Suvar stressed, must be stimulated to act more independently. For example, the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] has no role for its membership, and the trade union has turned into "an advocate of the state and party", sometimes it even gets into confrontation with workers.

The Federation of Socialist Youth consists of elite groups of volunteers and for a long time we have not had a youth organization which is a political force, Dr Suvar stressed.

Presently, there is also some kind of fear from the danger of new political parties. I personally think that this fear is "rather inflated". The initiatives which emerged in Slovenia, Croatia, and other parts of the country mainly involve narrow elite groups of intelligentsia. They would like some kind of a restoration of parties which are well-known from the time of old Yugoslavia. All these trends cannot threaten the LCY since they are small national or nationalistic parties. They cannot have stronger support from the masses since the people have a historical experience from out recent past of where it would all lead.

Speaking about intranational relations Dr Stipe Suvar recalled that all central committees in the republics as well as the LCY Central Committee will soon discuss this theme. In this connection he stressed that in our country nationalisms have become more fierce than ever before in the postwar years. Unlike today, they have never before entered the LC, Suvar said. And now they have. And now the policies of national homogeneity are being tainted and there are even nationalistic confrontations over the LC. This upsets people in all parts of the country to such an extent that they are truly worried about the survival of Yugoslavia itself.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke at length about Tito's invaluable contribution to the creation of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and solving of the national question. And today there is a forged idea around that Tito and Kardelj had said that weak individual republics meant a strong Yugoslavia. On this basis are developed certain political stands, Suvar said, adding that for Yugoslavia to be stable each republic should be strong and stable.

There is no alternative to a Yugoslavia based on brotherhood and unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities, Suvar said, pointing out that its borders, both external and internal are such that there is no chance of changing them. It is crazy to even try to change internal borders, Suvar believed, saying that Yugoslavia cannot exist only with the idea of one nation. Nor is it possible to have a Yugoslavia with the idea of separate Serbian, Serbo-Croat or Serbo-Croat-Slovene nations. Each of our nations is unannulable. The SFRY is "our shared house and in it no nation can be a lodger," Suvar stressed.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then said that until the congress we should create all conditions to eventually start on the ascending line and to turn more toward that which links our nations rather than that which divides them, as has been the trend so far.

Dr Stipe Suvar answered several questions posed by the veterans of the Zagreb "Red Tresnjevka". One of them was: why are there frequent attacks on your person in Vojvodina, Serbia, and Montenegro? Suvar answered: It is unpleasant for me to speak about this. I have been fiercely attacked by some environments, on various levels. It is easier for me to stand this than for others. For example, in the 10 and ½ months that I have been the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium "POLITIKA" attacked me in 700 articles. However, it is not just me. There are also unsupported attacks on many individuals in leaderships in our other environments and in the federation.

Suvar also said that he will occupy the present office until the next Central Committee session which will be held on 17 May. Then, he said, because of a new duty in the State Presidency, he will resign both from membership of the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee.

How do you see the solving of the Kosovo problem, was the next question.

The situation in Kosovo continues to be difficult. Emergency measures are not in our interest. We are all thinking of lifting them as soon as possible... Peace and order will not come so quickly nor overnight. We shall be healing the consequences for a long time, Suvar said, adding that at the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session the situation in Kosovo will also be discussed. In response to the question about the activity of the LC in production work organizations which will be constituted in accordance with the law on enterprises, Suvar said that the LC should not abandon production organizations in new social, mixed, and private enterprises. Party organizations should exist in all three types of enterprise.

Markovic, Officials Discuss Budgetary Policy

LD1005191489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG)—All funds for financing functions of the federation will in the future be contained in the federal budget and not in an extra budgetary balance. This is said in a statement issued today on the talks between Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic and presidents of the executive councils of republics and provinces. Here is the statement:

FEC President Ante Markovic today held a meeting with presidents of the executive councils of the Socialist Republics and Socialist Autonomous Provinces, at which views were exchanged about several newly proposed measures of economic policy and changes in economic system. According to the statement of the FEC's secretariat for information, the talks covered the proposal for rebalancing the federal budget and the extra budgetary balance for this year, proposals for changes and amendments to several systemic laws, and other topical issues regarding economic policy.

The president of the executive councils of the republics and provinces supported efforts by the FEC to cover all federal expense in a single document, which would mean that in future all funds for financing the functioning of the federation would be contained solely in a federal budget and not in an extra budgetary balance. This would enable the SFRY Assembly to have a better and timely view of all federal expenses, a rational use of funds, and it would remove the adoption of numerous legal documents specifying a federal budget.

Although according to the proposed rebalance of the budget the federal balance for this year would nominally grow as a result of a high rate of inflation, a share of all federal expenses in the GDP would be significantly reduced in comparison to last year. That is, a share of the federal budget and extra budgetary balance in the GDP last year was 11.7 percent, and according to the new proposal it would be reduced to 8.5 percent. This required several radical cuts in the expenses of some significant users of budgetary and extra budgetary federal funds.

In accordance with the adopted policy of unburdening the economy, such cuts are necessary in other sociopolitical communities. Significant funds which would be released by this move should be directed primarily to stimulating development and exports and not in spending.

The main aim of the proposed changes in laws on enterprises, banks, and other financial organizations, accountancy, and financial business activity, is to provide an opportunity for completing a new economic system by fully utilizing opportunities provided by the constitutional amendments.

In that way, the basic presuppostitions would be created for the functioning of the new economic system by the end of this year, and at the same time for starting a more efficient struggle for breaking down inflation, consolidating the independence and accountability of economic subjects, and the implementation of a market orientation in the economy, which assumes support for a policy of a balanced exchange rate for the dinar and a policy on interest rates, and excludes any idea about 'freezing' measures.

The presidents of the executive councils of the Socialist Republics and Socialist Autonomous Provinces were briefed about the recently published consultations with an IMF mission on making a new financial arrangement and continuing negotiations by the end of this or the beginning of next month, and issues regarding a reduction of the credit balance in exchange with clearing countries' debts.

Sinan Hasani Claims Albania 'Spreading Hatred'

AU1005202289 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 89 p 4

[TANJUG report: "Artificial Isolation Was Liquidated by the Constitution"]

[Text] Gnjilane, 4 May—The February and March events, during which Albanian nationalists came out onto the open stage and once again promoted their well-known demands and aims in the most impudent and brutal way, deeply and seriously effected and endangered the situation in the country and the interethnic relations between the peoples and nationalities living in the province. They not only brought uneasiness to Serbs and Montenegrins and others in Kosovo but showed in the most drastic way to what extent such hostile activity is directed against the interests of the Albanian nationality itself. It was very fortunate that most of the Albanian nationality saw through the essence of these aims and did not give them support and that the measures taken by the state and political organs prevented the infernal hostile plans from being realized.

This was said today by Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency, in a speech to the political activ of the communes of Gnjilane, Vitina, and Kosovska Kamenica.

Stressing that we would be greatly mistaken if we only blamed the activity of the Albanian separatists and nationalists for this situation, Hasani said that they are continually operating and adapting themselves to the momentary situation in Kosovo and the country. The enemies have always shown and strengthened their anti-Yugoslav orientation when their field of action had been limited by the activities of the League of Communists [LC] and other subjective forces or when our essential alertness and action regarding them had been lacking.

The course of the hostile activity was cut short by the measures taken by the SFRY Presidency, stressed Hasani. Were it not for these, the consequences would have been unforeseeable or at least incomparably more serious. There were also casualties in these events which cannot leave anyone in the country indifferent; this is also proof of just what kind of catastrophe into which nationalism and separatism want to push the country and the Albanian nationality as a whole.

In Hasani's opinion, this course of events arose because the LC of Kosovo and particularly its leading organs and other organized socialist forces and organs of authority did not take the necessary measures, nor did they sufficiently clearly and decisively act along the line of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

Speaking about the changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia and particularly about those concerning the relations between the republics and autonomous provinces, Hasani said that they have the aim of allowing the SR of Serbia to operate as a state and sociopolitical community over the whole of its territory and to destroy all barriers which have hindered the creation and strengthening of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, stressed Hasani further, independently decides on all main questions of the social structure of this region. It freely decides about its economic, cultural, political, and other development. However, the constitutional changes liquidated autarchy and the artificially imposed isolation in its own republic and from other parts of the country and even from the world.

In the same context we can hear complaints from many sides about how the rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia have been endangered. Let us begin the reply to this with the question: Let somebody freely say to us which rights of the Albanians have been threatened. What is it that the Albanians of this country do not have but other peoples and nationalities have? Apart from economic and political equality, they have schools and administration in their own language. There is an Albanian language university, a Kosovo academy of science, media, press, radio, and television.

Have Albanians been left behind in organs of authority and sociopolitical organizations? They have not. Considering the national structure of the population, they are almost sufficiently represented in all sociopolitical organizations and organs of authority. There is no post or workplace in this country which is not open to Albanians under the same conditions as for all other peoples and nationalities in our country. Should one not recall that the greatest number of leading posts in the province, considering the composition of the population, are taken by Albanians. Albanians have been and are in the highest posts in the SR of Serbia and in the federation at the head of the LCY, the Socialist Alliance, the SFRY Assembly, the State Presidency, and in the highest military organs, the security organs, the diplomatic service, and so on.

This representation of Albanians in all areas of our life, stressed Hasani, does not give anyone the right to bring pressure upon Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, and others. This must also be crystal clear and strictly adhered to. This must also be realized and understood by every person in Kosovo. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a sociopolitical community of all equal peoples and nationalities which live and work here.

Albania Is Spreading Hatred

Speaking about Yugoslav-Albanian relations, or more precisely about Tirana's official policy toward Kosovo and our country, Hasani considered that Yugoslavia conducts a policy of good-neighborliness, respect, consideration, noninterference in its domestic affairs, and cooperation in mutual interests toward Albania.

However, a policy of good-neighborliness, he added, needs more than the willingness and desire of only one side. As against our clear policy, let us look at what official Tirana is doing. True, on the global stage there have been certain positive changes in recent years but as regards Kosovo, an extremely blind, nationalist policy is in force which cannot be concealed with any phrases. Under the guise of false concern for its compatriots and as if the Albanians in Yugoslavia are half-wits and not a fully legal, self-managing entity in this society and country, Albania wants to alienate us from all the other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia; it is spreading national hatred; it is poisoning our social and state organism; it is lecturing us on how to organize ourselves and sort out our own house.

Albania's officials worry about the position of "their minority" in our country but it would be more useful and more intelligent for them to tell the world how they resolved the position of national minorities in their country.

They speak about issues concerning the civil freedoms in our country but they do not tell anyone what kind of political freedoms are enjoyed by their minorities, how the people of Albania so easily gave up their centuries-long religious traditions. Did the people really do this voluntarily?

Drawing attention to another detail, Hasani said that in the propaganda of official Tirana, no one is mentioned in Kosovo apart from the Albanians. There is not one single word about the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks, and others. For them, they simply do not exist. And what is this but a chauvinist policy, what is this but support for nationalists and separatists in Kosovo. What is this but crude interference in our domestic affairs. Such a recipe for a nationally pure Kosovo which is being offered by Tirana and which unfortunately has foolish, fanatical advocates in our country, has already cost us dearly. The more slowly some people perceive the real background of such a policy, the more hardship and victims there will be.

Mitrovic Speaks on Albanian 'Sabotage' Activity

AU0905193489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Hostile Albanian emigres in alliance with Ustasha emigres are planning to carry out attacks, acts of sabotage and assassinations of leading personalities in the Republic of Serbia and its Autonomous Province of Kosovo, head of Serbia's State Security Service Dragutin Mitrovic said today.

Mitrovic told a press conference that the service is particularly active in efforts to cut the channels of illegal arms inflow to Yugoslavia. Serbia's security service has been fairly successful against terrorist actions, he said, adding that there is no reason why it should not continue to be so in the future.

Mitrovic said that the situation in Kosovo, where ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists staged strikes and demonstrations, which contained elements of an armed rebellion, last February and March is calming down, but that there is still a latent threat of fresh unrest, and especially of acts of sabotage. This is why emergency measures introduced in Kosovo by the Yugoslav State Presidency on February 27 should remain in force, said Mitrovic. He added that if the measures were lifted now, the problem would have been resolved only partially, same as in 1981 when ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists first staged an armed rebellion.

Mitrovic said that in the period since 1981 until April last year, a total of 5,361 various weapons, including submachine and machine-guns mainly of foreign make, 1,446 hunting rifles, 17,443 rounds of various-calibre ammunition and 8,076 kilograms of explosives were seized in Kosovo.

He stressed that it was vital to uncover the organizers of ethnic Albanian separatist activities in Kosovo so as to avoid the repetition of the situation in 1981 when only those carrying out these activities, i.e., misguided ethnic Albanian youths, were punished.

Mitrovic said that the security service identified about 1,700 participants in the March demonstrations in Kosovo, 647 of whom were arrested, while 277 were released after interrogation. More than 800 persons, he said, were imprisoned for terms of up to 60 days.

Mitrovic warned that the number of physical attacks and threats by ethnic Albanian separatists against Serbs and Montenegrins were on the rise in Kosovo, noting that more than 100 such cases were recorded last March and April. There were also more than 80 fires, 30 breakdowns and acts of sabotage and scores of attacks and instances of defying security organs over the period, he said.

Report Published on Casualties in Kosovo

AU1005183889 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 May 89 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Events With Serious Consequences"]

[Text] At its meeting yesterday, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed the report on the demonstrators and members of the internal affairs organs killed and wounded during the hostile demonstrations of March 1989.

The report states that the continued activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, as is well-known, reached its apogee in March of this year, particularly on 27 and 28 March. In some cases, exceptional stubbornness and brutality were evident in these destructive and highly aggressive demonstrations with their assaults on members of the internal affairs organs. Personnel and vehicles of the internal affairs organs were attacked in various ways, involving mass stone-throwing, the use of weapons of all kinds including firearms, and the use of inflammable and other materials. The demonstrators opposed the internal affairs organs by constructing barricades of different kinds, destroying military vehicles, personnel carriers and other equipment used to prevent the further escalation of the demonstrations. In the attacks on the internal affairs personnel of these and other kinds, Jetullah Kuci, chief of the Podujevo militia station, and Miroljub Tanaskovic, militiaman stationed at Leposavic, were killed. Three militiamen were wounded, 9 suffered serious injuries, and 112 suffered minor injuries. In their attacks on the vehicles and equipment of the internal affairs organs, the demonstrators used firearms to seriously damage 2 helicopters and 4 military vehicles; 25 vehicles belonging to the internal affairs organs were damaged by thrown stones and other objects, and 5 vehicles were totally destroyed by being burned or otherwise attacked. In many places in the province, demonstrators attacked and destroyed private and social property; shop windows were broken, cars were overturned, stones were thrown at buses and trains, etc.

Confronted with such serious and exceptionally aggressive threats to their lives and equipment, the internal affairs personnel, in accordance with their legal authorities, took defensive measures alongside measures to disperse the demonstrators. In the first phase, during which there were no victims, the militiamen used physical force, rubber truncheons, chemical substances, and other means. The main aim of the internal affairs personnel was to repulse the attacks, to protect people's lives and property, and to restore public order, which had been disrupted.

The measures enforced did not in all places yield adequate results, and the aggressiveness of the demonstrators continually increased, reaching its peak on 27 and 28 March. During these 2 days, demonstrators used firearms in different parts of the province, so that the internal affairs personnel, in serious situations in different places, also used firearms.

Under such circumstances, 22 persons were killed on 27 and 28 March. Ten demonstrators lost their lives at the scenes of the clashes, while 12 others died from their wounds in hospitals or on the way to the hospital.

Five demonstrators lost their lives in Pristina; five in Titova Mitrovica; three in Decani; three in Zur; two in Dusanovo; one in Podujevo; one in Gnjilane; and one in Suva Reka. One citizen who did not take part in the demonstrations was also killed in Decani.

The internal affairs organs and the prosecutor's organs took all steps to be present at the scenes of the events and to conduct investigations at the spots where demonstrators were killed. However, because of the general situation and the mass conflicts, it was not always possible to inspect the scenes of the events in all cases of death and injury. Inspections of the scenes of cases of death were carried out in eight places. In all other cases, it was impossible to carry out an inspection, because the exact site of the death or injury of the demonstrators could not be ascertained. In all cases in which no inspection of the scene of the events could be performed, it was established that the demonstrators were killed at places where the conflicts were most severe.

Despite all the efforts of the internal affairs organs, because of the situation and the violence of the clashes, the conflicts, and the chaos, there was no opportunity in the majority of cases to ascertain precisely all the circumstances surrounding the death or injury of each individual demonstrator.

What Means Were Used by Demonstrators?

In determining the places and causes of the deaths and injuries of demonstrators, the following facts were established:

In Pristina, at about 1520 on 27 March, a large group of exceptionally aggressive, mainly young demonstrators gathered on Marshal Tito Street. Following the intervention of militia personnel, this group dispersed. However, in the meantime, an even larger group of demonstrators of various ages gathered on the road to Vranjevac, blockaded the road and that district of the city, and made persistent efforts to reach the city center. The intervening forces of the internal affairs organs were assaulted in different ways: stones, metal, wooden objects, and Molotov cocktails were thrown; motor vehicles were overturned, a TAB armored personnel carrier was burned, and barricades and obstacles were set up. Internal affairs personnel were also attacked with bulldozers. Gasoline was poured in the streets and set alight, and firearms were used by the demonstrators. Resistance to the demonstrators and confrontation with them continued until 1900, when the demonstrators were dispersed. In these clashes, two members of the internal affairs organs were seriously injured, and many others suffered minor injuries.

The following demonstrators were killed or seriously injured at the scene of the events:

1. Vetim Shala, born in 1968 in the village of Nasec, Prizren Commune, fourth-year student at Pristina Medical Faculty, was wounded on Ivo Lola Ribar Street in Pristina, and died from his wounds in the Pristina Surgical Clinic.
2. Ismet Krasniqi, born in 1957 in the village of Grastica near Pristina, a carpenter at the Napredak enterprise and resident of Pristina, died in Pristina near the Llap mosque.
3. Sevdat Berisha, born in 1961 in the village of Drenovac near Pristina, a worker at Kosovo Elektroekonomia, died in Ivo Lola Ribar Street, Pristina.
4. Shukrie Obertinca, born in 1961 in the village of Dobri Dub near Pristina, a schoolgirl resident in her birthplace, died in Ivo Lola Ribar Street, Pristina.
5. Mustafe Veselaj, born in 1966 in the village of Recan near Suva Reka, resident in his birthplace, and a student at the Pristina Islamic seminary, died in Jablanica Street, Pristina; his body was found on 28 March in the cellar of a house in the same street, at an address at which he had never lived.

Militiamen Assaulted With Various Objects

In Titova Mitrovica, the first group of demonstrators (about 500), gathered at about 1500. Their assembly was preceded by a small gathering of women and children. After the intervention of internal affairs personnel, the number of demonstrators concentrated in several groups and in different parts of the town increased. The demonstrators exhibited extreme and vandalistic behavior. Militia personnel were assaulted with various objects, and firearms were finally used on a mass scale. The demonstrators in the Tamnik area of the town set up many barricades, and threw stones at buses, cars, and various buildings. Heavy trucks were prepared, with the intention of propelling them downhill, empty, against militia personnel. Car tires were set alight in order to block crossroads, and so forth. The militia personnel used physical force, rubber truncheons, chemical substances, and special vehicles. They used firearms first of all to frighten the demonstrators, and shots were later fired at them, when they themselves began to use guns.

In the course of the intervention, following the gunshots, the militiaman Miroljub Tanaskovic was killed, and the militiamen Savo Radakovic and Zdravko Kohaj were wounded. Three militiamen suffered serious injuries, and a large number suffered minor injuries. Five persons among the demonstrators lost their lives:

1. Bedri Hasanaj, born in 1968 in Titova Mitrovica, resident in the same town and unemployed, was wounded near the bus station on 27 March, and died of his wounds in Titova Mitrovica General Hospital.
2. Behar Sumniqi, born in 1939 in the village of Rasan near Titova Mitrovica, a retired hewer from the Stari Trg mine, resident in Titova Mitrovica, died on 27 March near his own home on Zara Zarkovic Street in Titova Mitrovica, apparently from a stray bullet.
3. Hilmi Kajtazi, born in 1955 in the village of Vitak, Srbica Commune, unemployed and resident in Titova Mitrovica, was wounded on 27 March near the bus station and died in the surgical department of Titova Mitrovica General Hospital.
4. Hakif Bislimi, born in 1956 in the village of Kosutovo near Leposavic, unemployed and resident in Titova Mitrovica, was killed on 27 March near the Titova Mitrovica bus station.
5. Ramadan Zeqiri, born in 1955 in the village of Gornji Kopilic near Srbica, a worker resident in Titova Mitrovica, was wounded on 27 March near the bus station, and died in Titova Mitrovica General Hospital.

Besides these demonstrators who were killed, nine demonstrators suffered gunshot wounds, six suffered serious injuries, and many others minor injuries.

The Demonstrators' Aggressiveness

At 0800 on 28 March, about 600 schoolchildren gathered in the yard of the elementary school of the village of Zur, Prizren Commune, although no classes were to be held. After being issued a warning, they refused to return to their homes. The pupils were joined by inhabitants of the village, so that the number of demonstrators continually increased. Militia personnel warned them to disperse, but they refused and resisted, throwing stones and other objects. They were extremely aggressive and persistent in their assaults on the militia personnel. There were attacks of various kinds, with stones, iron bars, Molotov cocktails, and firearms. The demonstrators also assaulted militia personnel who were travelling to their regular shifts in buses and cars. In this incident, the demonstrators destroyed a bus and a car.

On the same day, about 200 demonstrators gathered in the village of Dusanovo; their numbers subsequently grew to about 1,000. The demonstrators were exceptionally aggressive, and attacked the militia personnel with stones and other objects, fired guns, set up barricades on the road consisting of motor vehicles and stones, and then set fire to motor vehicles and tires. These groups were extremely mobile, and, after being dispersed, reassembled very quickly, again attacking militia personnel.

Five demonstrators were killed in Zur and Dusanovo on 28 March (three in Zur and two in Dusanovo), as follows:

1. Xhemsit Badallaj, born in 1964 in Zur and resident there, was killed in Zur near Prizren.
2. Gjylbehar Badallaj, born in 1966 in Zur and resident there, a peasant, wounded in Zur, died from his wounds in Pristina General Hospital.
3. Hajrim Badallaj, born in 1976 in the village of Zur and resident there, a schoolboy, was wounded in Zur and died on 10 April in Pristina Surgical Clinic.
4. Muharrem Kabashi, born in 1971 in the village of Dusanovo near Prizren and resident there, a schoolboy, was wounded in Dusanovo, and died of his wounds on the way to hospital.
5. Afrim Bytyci, born in 1975 in the village of Dusanovo near Prizren and resident there, was wounded in Dusanovo and died of his wounds in Prizren hospital.

Besides the demonstrators who were killed, 14 others were wounded in Zur and two in Dusanovo.

Many Cars and Motor Vehicles Destroyed

In Decani, at about 1320 on 28 March, a group of about 50 demonstrators gathered in the town; their numbers continually increased until they reached about 1,000. The demonstrators were exceptionally aggressive. They attacked militia personnel with stones and Molotov cocktails, while firearms were also used. During their intervention, the militia personnel used force and sometimes firearms in order to repulse the attacks and to scare the demonstrators. Four citizens were killed:

1. Ismet Corraj, born in 1968 in Decani, resident in the village of Crni Breg and a worker at the Sipad warehouse in Decani, was killed in Marshal Tito Street in Decani.
2. Sadri Aderxhonaj, born in 1970 in the village of Voks near Decani, a schoolboy, was wounded in Marshal Tito street in Decani, and died of his wounds on the way to Pec hospital.

3. Agim Kukleci, born in 1958 in the village of Isnic near Decani, where he also lived, unemployed, was wounded in Marshal Tito Street in Decani, and died of his wounds on the way to Pec hospital.

4. Muje Mehmetaj, born in 1943 in the village of Moznik near Decani, where he also lived, a bus conductor for the Pec branch of Kosovatrans, was wounded while on duty in his bus in Marshal Tito Street in Decani, and died of his wounds on 8 April in the hospital in Pristina. Muje Mehmetaj's injuries and subsequent death were an accident, for there are grounds for believing that he was wounded by a stray bullet.

Besides the demonstrators who were killed, 11 other demonstrators were wounded, and many suffered minor injuries. During the intervention, 14 militiamen also suffered injuries.

In Gnjilane, at about 1500 on 27 March, about 10,000 demonstrators gathered in three different parts of the town. The demonstrators' behavior was exceptionally aggressive and vandalistic. During the militia's intervention, the militia chief was seriously injured, and ten other militiamen suffered minor injuries. Many citizens were also injured, among them five motorists who were passing through Gnjilane in their cars. Many cars and trucks were destroyed, and the windows of some buses and stores were smashed. The demonstrators fired on the militia with guns, and there were also shots from the crowd of demonstrators at a helicopter of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

During the intervention of the militia personnel, Agim Rushiti, born in 1968 in the village of Draganac, unemployed, was seriously wounded; he died on 29 March in Pristina Hospital.

Postmortem Examinations of All the Dead

In Suva Reka at about 1530 on 28 March, about 5,000 demonstrators gathered in the town center. The demonstrators used stones, bars of various kinds, pitchforks, and axes to attack the militia. A number of demonstrators were masked. Barricades were erected in the streets, a Pinzgauer cross-country vehicle was burned, armored personnel carriers were set on fire twice, cars were destroyed, a leading member of the militia personnel was stabbed with a knife, and there was an attempt to attack the militia station. Nusret Gashi, one of the demonstrators, born in 1947 in the village of Racan near Suva Reka and a private shopkeeper, was wounded near the Suva Reka cemetery on the Suva Reka-Recan road, and died on the way to the hospital.

All those who died at the scenes of the events or who died in hospital from their wounds were sent to the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Pristina, where postmortem examinations were carried out. During the postmortems, parts of bullets were found (explosive bullets were involved) in the cases of three of the dead; in these cases it was not possible to ascertain the kind of weapon and the caliber of the rounds. In the other cases, the bullets passed through the body.

Apart from the abovementioned places in which demonstrators and members of the internal affairs organs were killed and wounded, there were also demonstrations or attempts to organize them in other parts of Kosovo, such as in Urosevac, Stimlje, Pec, Klina, Lipljan, Srbica, Vucitrn, Glogovac, and Malisevo, where no demonstrators, citizens, or members of the personnel of the internal affairs organs were killed or wounded. In Orahovac, where the demonstrations were also held on a mass scale, four demonstrators were wounded. In those places where the demonstrators did not use firearms, even though they were extremely aggressive and persisted for several days, militia personnel did not use firearms in any instance. It must be stressed that the internal affairs personnel showed a high sense of responsibility, patience, and tolerance throughout these events, and used firearms only when it was necessary.

Serbian Council Urges Discussion of Albania Ties

LD1005153389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG)—The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Serbian Socialist Republic describes as justified the initiative of a group of delegates in the sociopolitical chamber of the republic's Assembly for a debate in the Federal Assembly on the SFRY's relations with Albania. At the same time, the Executive Council agreed that in light of the topicality and complex nature of relations with this neighboring country, it would be useful to consider, prior to the debate, a report on Serbia's role in the SFRY's relations with neighboring countries. The report is due to be discussed by the republic's Assembly on 25 May. After this, the Serbian Assembly would decide on the issues to be raised by its delegation in the SFRY Assembly.

Remzi Koljgeci Proposed for Council President

AU1005151289 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 89 p1

[Unattributed report: "Koljgeci—President of Council"]

[Text] At its session today, the provincial Social Council for Economic Development and Policy unanimously decided that Remzi Koljgeci, who has until recently been president of the Kosovo Presidency, be elected president of this Council.

Slovene Socialist Alliance Presidium on Army

AU1005145589 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1300 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] At its session today, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People [SAWP] of Slovenia discussed relations with the

Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. It is generally believed that they are traditionally good. The majority of the speakers stressed that individual excesses should not be attached more significance than they have and that the level achieved in this sphere shoule not be neglected. Robert Skrjanec reports:

The opening speech was made by Jozef Steh, secretary of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia. He stressed that it is not at all possible to reconcile oneself to a situation in which any critical thought, at the expense of the present system or the practice in the field of defense, and especially at the expense of the YPA, is at once or too quickly assessed as an attack on the YPA and the defense strength, and thus on Yugoslavia. Such a practice clouds the facts, and at the same time it excessively diverts us from real problems and constantly forces us to defend ourselves against attacks from one side or another.

This was the case of the Federal Executive Council report. This report is one-sided, not objective, and does not take into account the actual situation in people's defense and social self-protection and in the cooperation with the YPA. It contains a stereotype, to the effect that everything that comes from Slovenia is an attack on the Army and indirectly on our sociopolitical system, Jozef Steh said in his opening speech.

In the debate that followed, all the speakers denounced the report by the old Federal Executive Council and stressed that one cannot say that an anti-Army feeling is being asserted and spread according to a plan, (?with the intention of) cutting down the constitutional role of the YPA as an armed force of the peoples and nationalities.

In his concluding speech Joze Smole also stressed that Slovenia does not attack the YPA but advocates a consistent realization of the conceptual essence of the system of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. We must admit that in such a creative approach we are obstructed by individuals who insultingly attack our Armed Forces and thus prevent a further discussion that could lead to an improvement of the situation.

Joze Smole also touched upon some speeches at the Monday meeting [in Ljubljana] alleging that the YPA has turned into a state within a state and that Slovenia merely finances it. He also advocated a change in the law on military courts, which should act exclusively in a state of war. As Joze Smole said, he proposes this in the interest of the YPA, because so many conflicts are caused by it.

The working group set up must prepare proposals of the views advanced in the discussion as soon as possible, and one should also agree on specific actions soonest.

Further on Relations With Army

LD1005211189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 10 May (TANJUG)—There can be no assessments that Slovenia is working on a systematic spread of anti-Army mood with the aim of destroying the constitutional role of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] as the joint Armed Forces of the nations and nationalities, and that Slovenia is thereby undermining security of the SFRY. Also, one cannot assess that responsible social bodies and organizations have not reacted to such attempts and assaults, the 5-hour discussion of the Slovene Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Republican Conference Presidium stressed today. The session dealt with the issue of cooperation and relations with the YPA.

Jozef Steh stressed in his introductory speech that all assessments of analyses of defense and security preparations of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection show a high degree of cooperation with the YPA. However, we must not give more weight to individual excessive phenomena or deviations from the conception of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection than they really have, and we must not overlook the achieved level of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the accomplished cooperation with the YPA in Slovenia.

However, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] report "Essence, Causes and Assessments of Attacks on the Conception of the All-People's Defense and in Particular on the YPA," did precisely the opposite.

The session assessed the report as one-sided and unobjective. It does not take into account the confirmed state of relations in the area of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the real cooperation with the YPA. It deals in stereotypes, such as that everything from Slovenia is an attack on the YPA, and thereby on Yugoslavia's sociopolitical set-up.

Steh stressed in his introductory speech that at the same time another stereotype is coming into being, and that of the YPA's attack on Slovenia. However, the true state of affairs is multilayered and demands a many-sided assessment, not only professional, but also political and sociological. According to him, the absence of complete assessments about events in this area can lead to, and it causes, an anti-Army mood in Slovenia and strengthens the conviction in other parts of the state that attacks on the YPA and jeopardizing SFRY constitutional set-up are both happening in Slovenia.

These are reasons why we in Slovenia most resolutely reject the assessments and statements from the FEC report, Steh stressed. [passage omitted] [transmission interrupted, TANJUG part three not received] [passage omitted]

Branko Dolenc assessed that the FEC report is full of half-truths and that it creates a wrong impression about relations between Slovenes and the YPA. For that reason, the author of the document should bear responsibility for bringing the Socialist Republic of Slovenia into disrepute in Yugoslavia and the world. [passage omitted] [transmission interrupted, TANJUG part six not received]

We are in favor of consistent implementation of the original conception of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the YPA as the backbone of our system, Smole stressed. We are advocating socialization of relations in the YPA. Some individuals with their crude and insulting statements against the YPA are stopping our creative approach to this. Their insinuations and terminology are unacceptable for us. However, they bring us in the situation in which we have to start a discussion about whether we are attacking and not attacking the YPA. It must be said, Smole added, that individuals and their public statements which insult the Army, are objectively preventing a meaningful debate on the YPA. [passage omitted]

As representatives of the SAWP we cannot agree with such attacks on the YPA and we shall reject them always, because these accusations are false and they turn away our attention from an overall discussion about development of the YPA. Today also we demand categorically that once and for all the burden connected with the trial against the four at the military court in Ljubljana should be lifted. That burden weights down constantly our relation with the YPA. It is irresponsible on the part of the SFRY Presidency, headed by Raif Dizdarevic, to reject the demand of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia that the four should be pardoned. On the basis of this, we can raise the question of equality and the role of republics and provinces, in the concrete case of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Joze Smole stressed, when concluding today's session.

Slovene Presidency Statement on Sentencing

LD1005221189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 10 May 89

["Statement of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 May (TANJUG)—Claims that the Presidency of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Slovenia and Slovene political leadership passively accepted the "shocking sentence" are false. Those who claim this are obviously and consciously leading astray the Slovene public. This was said in a statement by the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, which held a session at which it discussed, among other things, criticisms addressed to this body regarding actions against the "four."

Within the framework of its authority and in accordance with the Constitution, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, together with other state bodies of the republic, tried from the very beginning of the trial to consistently observe law and protect the rights of the accused, the statement stresses.

The Presidency also tried to affirm the right to public judicial discussion, choice of defense lawyers, and the right that trials be conducted in Slovene. Bodies of the SR of Slovenia had no authority in these matters, but they used up all legal possibilities to protect the rights of the accused. However, the statement says, these efforts were met with a lack of understanding by federal bodies. They even accused such efforts as being interference in the work of legal bodies. The SFRY Presidency rejected all initiatives to pardon the accused.

The statement cites that the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia proposed to the Slovene Assembly the formation of a group of delegates to thoroughly analyze the legal and political circumstances and consequences of the trial. That group and the Slovene Assembly, of course, must respect the constitutionally guaranteed independence of judicial bodies. They alone cannot carry out investigative and other judicial functions, so the republican Presidency could not promise such analyses of the trial. Statements by the delegates group can influence the decision regarding "the four" only if they channel their recommendations through legal procedures and address them to legal bodies authorized to overrule the decision, the statement says, and it assesses that the claim is false that the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia did not fulfill its promises regarding post-trial analyses.

The criticism by "the Committee for Protection of Human Rights," which says that the Presidency and the Executive Council interrupted the work of the delegates group with their views, is unfounded, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia stresses in the statement. These bodies have the right and duty to give their views about topics on the Assembly's agenda to the Assembly delegates. The statement asserts that the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia did everything to acquire the controversial military document for the group of delegates, but it did not receive it from the SFRY Presidency. In accordance with the agreement in the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia and on the basis of a decision by Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Stane Dolanc with the approval of the Yugoslav Presidency, the president and a member of the Slovene Presidency took part in the work of the delegates group when Stane Dolanc briefed the delegates about the character and main points of the document.

Taking into account the attempts by the Presidency of Slovenia and other organs of power, criticisms about indecisiveness and tactical maneuvering by the Slovene political leadership are unfounded, the statement points out. It goes on to say that the previous lack of success shows that the content and meaning of the affirmation of

Slovene constitutional rights in competent federal bodies can be taken as purely formal and that their implementation can be in opposition to the SFRY Constitution.

Thus, the statement says, we should be persistent in our attempts to realize, in accordance with the meaning and content of the Constitution, the vital interests of the Slovene nation and its sovereignty. According to the Slovene Presidency, it is unacceptable, politically dangerous, and even immoral that some groups and individuals use what is happening to the accused in the military court to affirm their political interests. They would do more for the accused, the Presidency believes if, instead of organizing public meetings, they would use all legal possibilities to improve their position.

At Liberation Square in Ljubljana, the Presidency adds, some political theses that misuse democratic processes in Slovenia and Yugoslavia were heard. These theses consolidate separatist aspirations, reject socialist society, stimulate negative attitudes toward the Yugoslav People's Army, and deny the legality of state and political bodies of the SR of Slovenia. They are devaluing [words indistinct], so the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia rejects them resolutely.

Finally, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia expresses its conviction that the working people and citizens would reject such actions of individuals who put into jeopardy their vital interests and redirect activity and attention from essential issues.

Committee Opposes Kurtovic Readmission to LC

LD1005121489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0757 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 10 May (TANJUG)—The League of Communists [LC] Municipal Committee of Sarajevo's Centar municipality has voiced its disagreement with a decision by its statutory commission to readmit Totod Kurtovic to the LC and to commute the disciplinary measure of expulsion to a final reprimand. In the committee's view, in this way action to carry out differentation among LC members following the Neum affair is being hampered. The committee stresses that its members had no say in the decision and that, under the statute, a decision of this kind is within the jurisdiction of no other body but the basic LC organization which meted out the ideopolitical responsibility measure. [passage omitted]

Ivo Latin Reelected Croatian President

LD1005110689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today elected Ivo Latin new president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia for the coming 1-year mandate. The election was made following a secret ballot.

Ivo Latin, who is, in fact, reelected to this position, received the necessary majority in the second round of voting. He received 181 votes with the other contender, Mirkov Knezevic, receiving 85 votes.

The election of the new president of the Croat Presidency was attended by Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and other prominent officials from the republic's sociopolitical organizations.

Veselica Gets 50 Days for Public Speaking

LD1005115589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG)—Zagreb city magistrate today found Dr Marko Veselica guilty of speaking in public on two occasions despite an imposed ban. Veselica was given an aggregate 50-day prison sentence.

The deputy district public prosecutor started proceedings against Dr Veselica after the latter had spoken at two public gatherings last October and December in contravention of a previous sentence banning him from speaking in public. The ban was imposed in 1981 when he was given a 4-year sentence for taking part in hostile activities. The ban is due to expire in the middle of next year.

Dr Marko Veselica was found guilty on two counts and was given a 25-day prison sentence for each offense.

Macedonian Central Committee Views Vevcani Case

LD1005111889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 9 May 89

[Summary] Skopje, 9 May (TANJUG)—The second part of today's Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee [LC CC] was taken up by an exhaustive polemical debate on the sociopolitical situation in Struga municipality following recent protests by the Vevcani local community.

"Shortly before the debate started, members of the Macedonian LC CC were given a document of proposed stands on how to resolve the problems created by the issue of water supply for the villages of Vevcani and Oktisi. The use of force and the activities of a special militia unit are described as ideopolitically and morally unacceptable. Responsibility was also noted of communists in leading positions in the Strugal municipality for politicizing and escalating the whole case. Emphasis is placed on inconsistency in the ideopolitical action and inability to assess possible consequences. The Macedonian LC CC, therefore, charges the Struga Municipal LC Committee with the task of holding an extraordinary conference of the municipal party organization to examine in detail all aspects of the 'Vevcani case.' The extraordinary conference will also be expected to carry out a critical analysis and establish collective and individual responsibility."

At the end of the session, the Macedonian LC CC empowered its Presidium and the working group which drew up the proposed stands to use today's debate to amend the whole document.

Radio Bar To Return to Airwaves After 2 Days

LD1005222689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpt] Bar, 10 May (TANJUG)—Radio Bar, after a 2-day work stoppage, will go on the air tomorrow at 0600 [0400 GMT]. The decision was reached at a joint session of the presidia of the municipal conferences of the Socialist Alliance of Working People and workers at the information center and correspondents from Bar. [passage omitted]

Niksic Policemen Arrested for Arms Trafficking

AU1005150089 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Titograd, 9 May (TANJUG)—Twelve persons, mostly policemen from the Montenegrin town of Niksic, have been arrested on suspicion of trafficking in weapons in Yugoslavia's turbulent Kosovo province a spokesman for the Montenegrin Interior Ministry said today.

A group of people from Kosovo who collaborated with the traffickers has also been arrested, it has been learned.

Radoje Martinovic, an Interior Ministry official, told journalists that the suspects had been selling weapons in Kosovo since 1985, but that the largest quantity had been sold this year.

He said that investigators had uncovered the sale of 40 pieces of various weapons so far.

Montenegrin Interior Affairs Secretary Bulatovic said that the case [word indistinct] open and that there was a determination on the part of the investigation to uncover everybody involved whether policeman or not.

Martinovic told the journalists that the most frequently sold weapon had been the Yugoslav-made m-57 pistol, but that repeating and semi-automatic rifles and even one machine-gun had been sold.

The m-57 pistol, which sells for about one million dinars (about 180 West German Marks) in the shop, went for DM1,000 to 2,500.

The main source was a weapons shop in Niksic, in which arms were bought at retail prices on false purchase licences.

A small number of the weapons sold in Kosovo by the group are write-offs and had been stolen from the Niksic ironworks before being melted down.

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